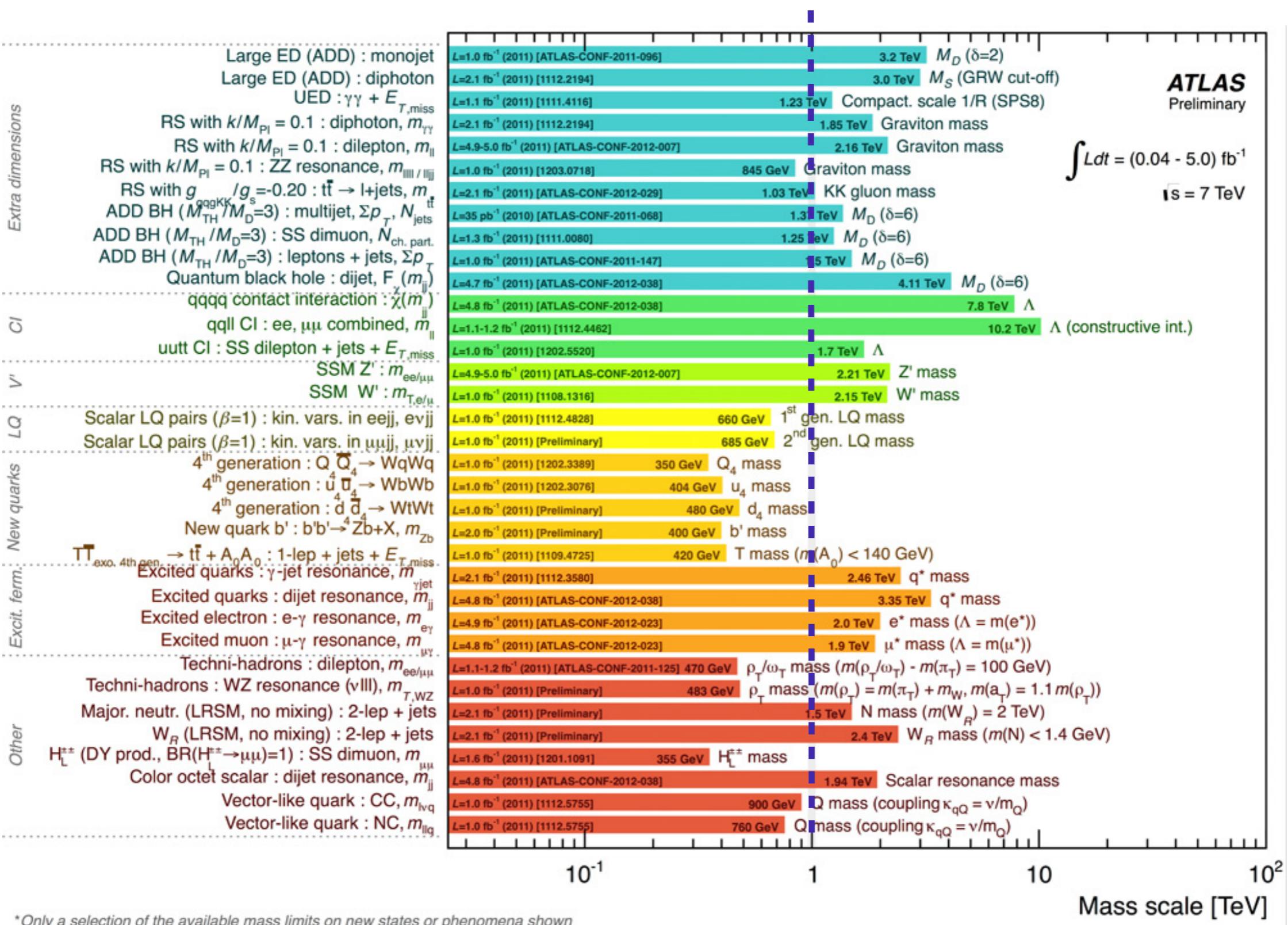


Flavors in DEWSB

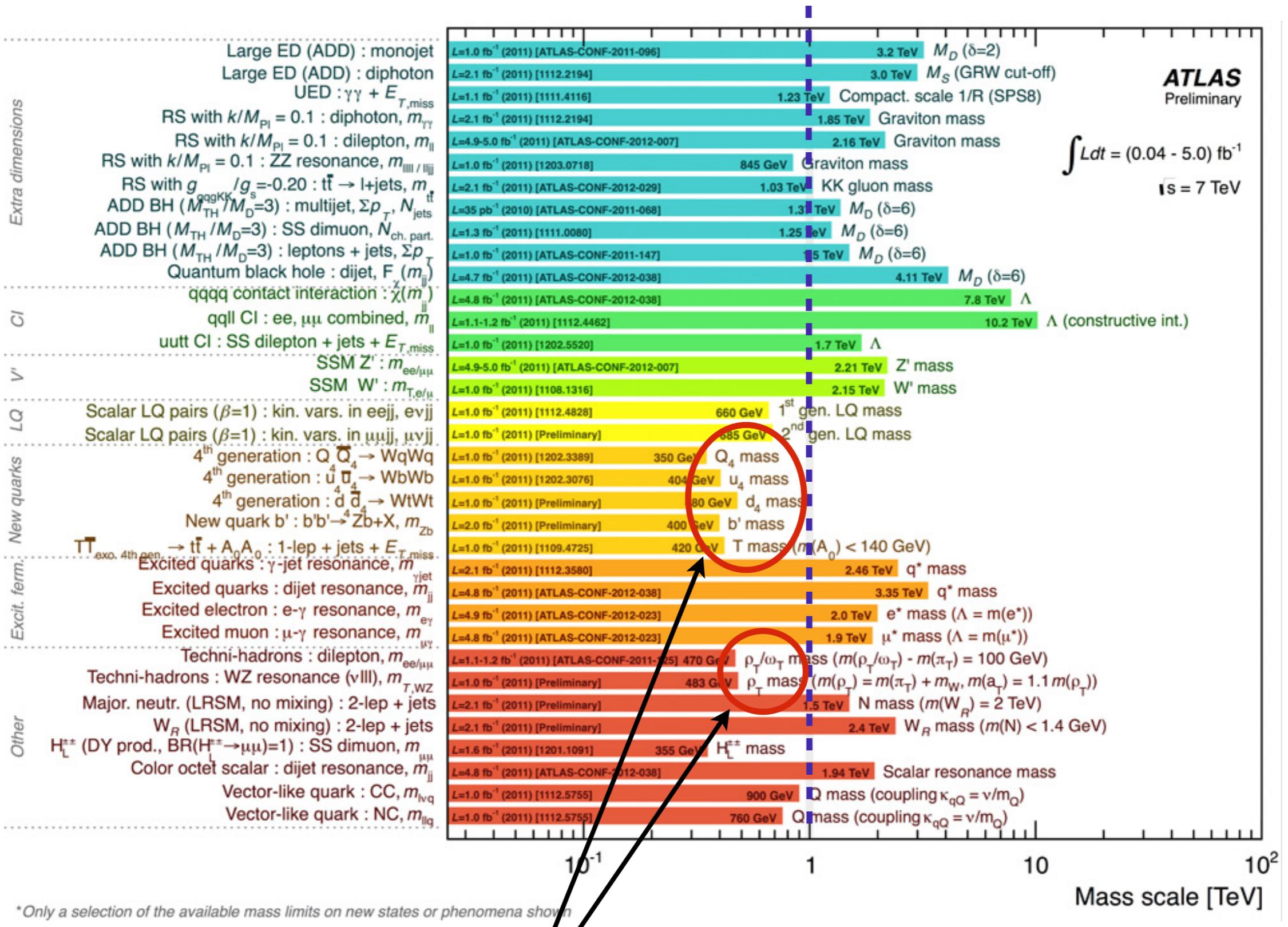
K.Tuominen
Jyväskylä University
&
Helsinki Inst. of Physics

BNL 10.5.2012

New physics around 1 TeV scale?



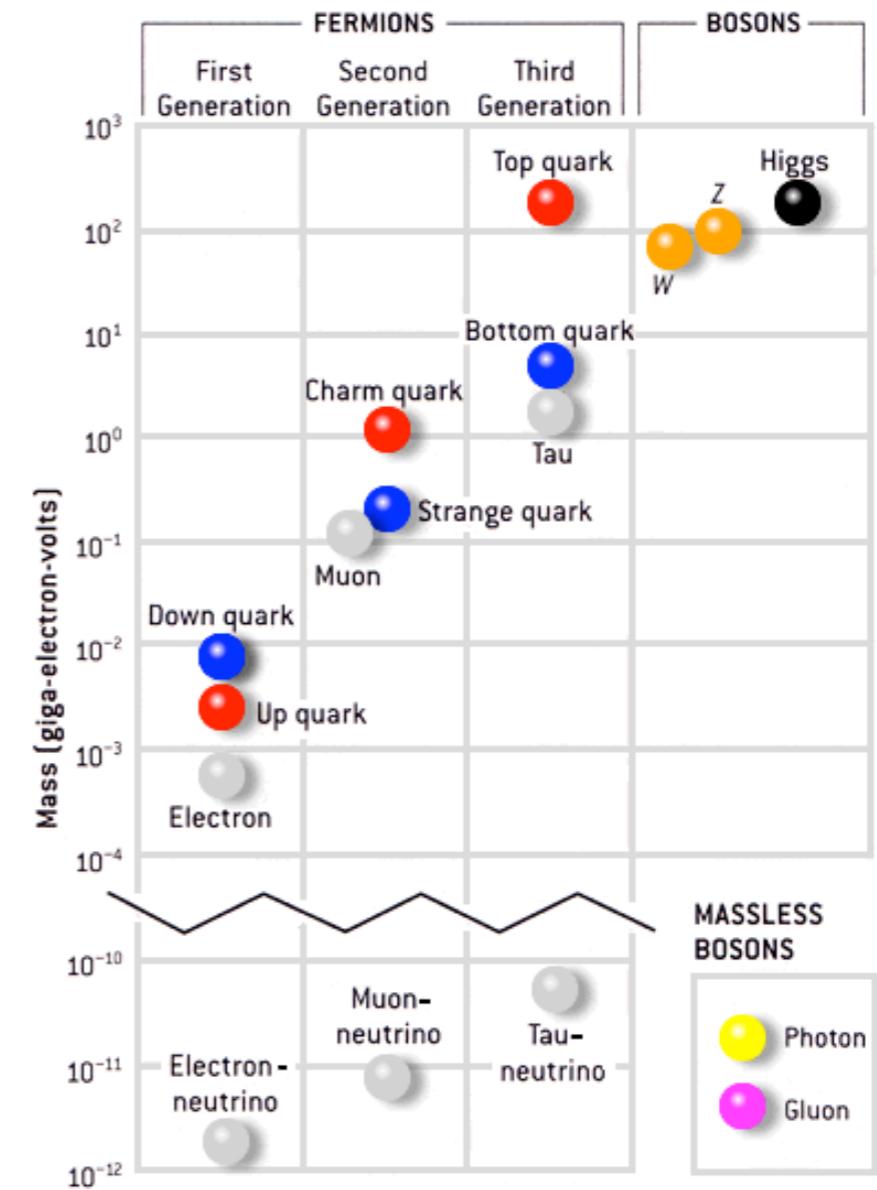
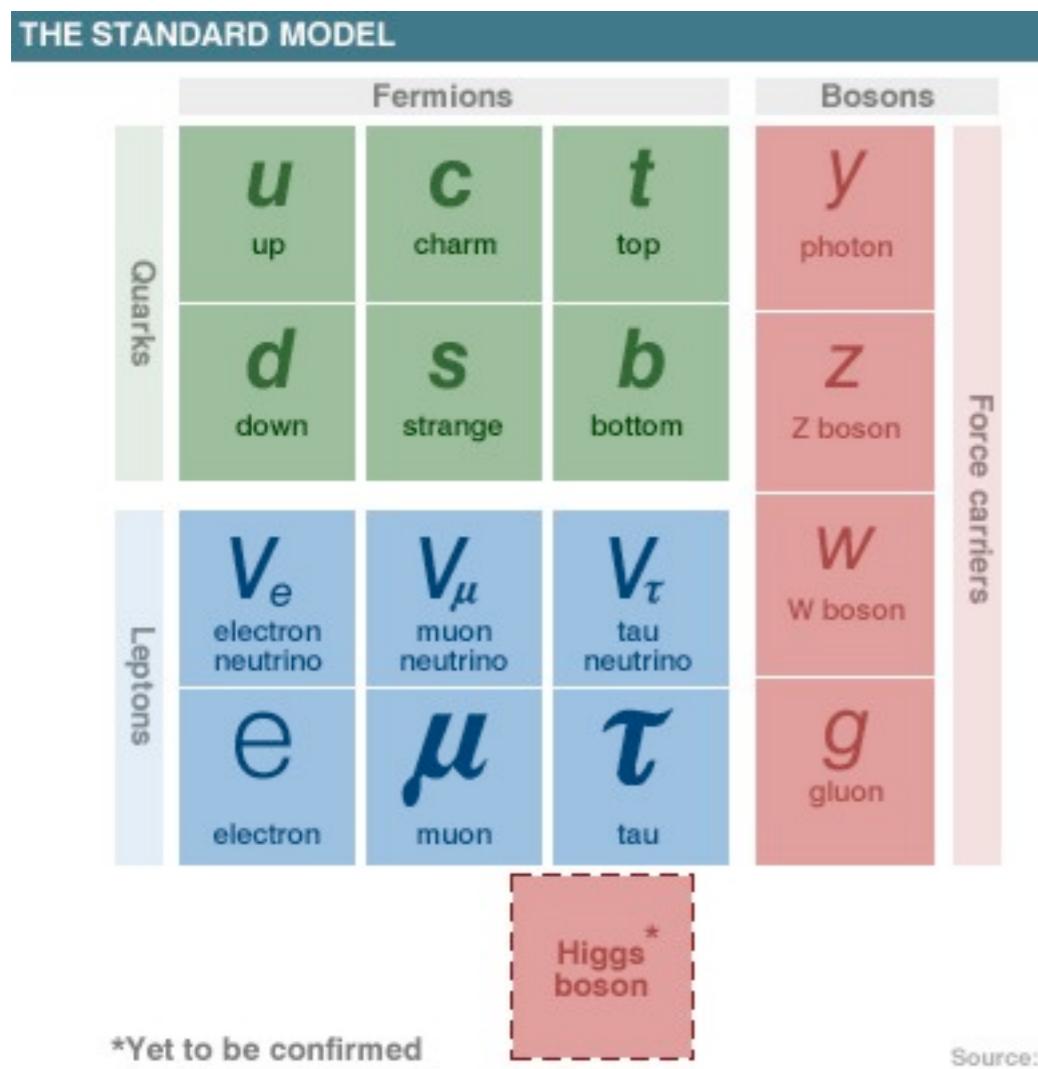
New physics around 1 TeV scale?



Paradigm choice: Technicolor

Two aspects of flavor:

- I. Adding matter fields to SM
2. Generating fermion masses



Weinberg '79,
Susskind '79

Vintage Technicolor: replicate QCD

$$SU(3)_{\text{TC}} \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$\text{SU}(2)_L \times \text{SU}(2)_R \rightarrow \text{SU}(2)_V \quad \langle \bar{Q}_L Q_R \rangle = \Lambda_{\text{TC}}^3, \quad \Lambda_{\text{TC}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$$

No hierarchy problem

SSB+gauge symm. Higgs mechanism

$$\pi^\pm, \pi^0 \rightarrow W_L^\pm, Z_L \quad M_W = \frac{g F_{\text{TC}}}{2}, \quad F_{\text{TC}} \simeq 250 \text{ GeV}$$

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Higgs mechanism

$$M_W = \frac{g F_{\text{TC}}}{2}, \quad F_{\text{TC}} \simeq 250 \text{ GeV}$$

Analogous to superconductivity:

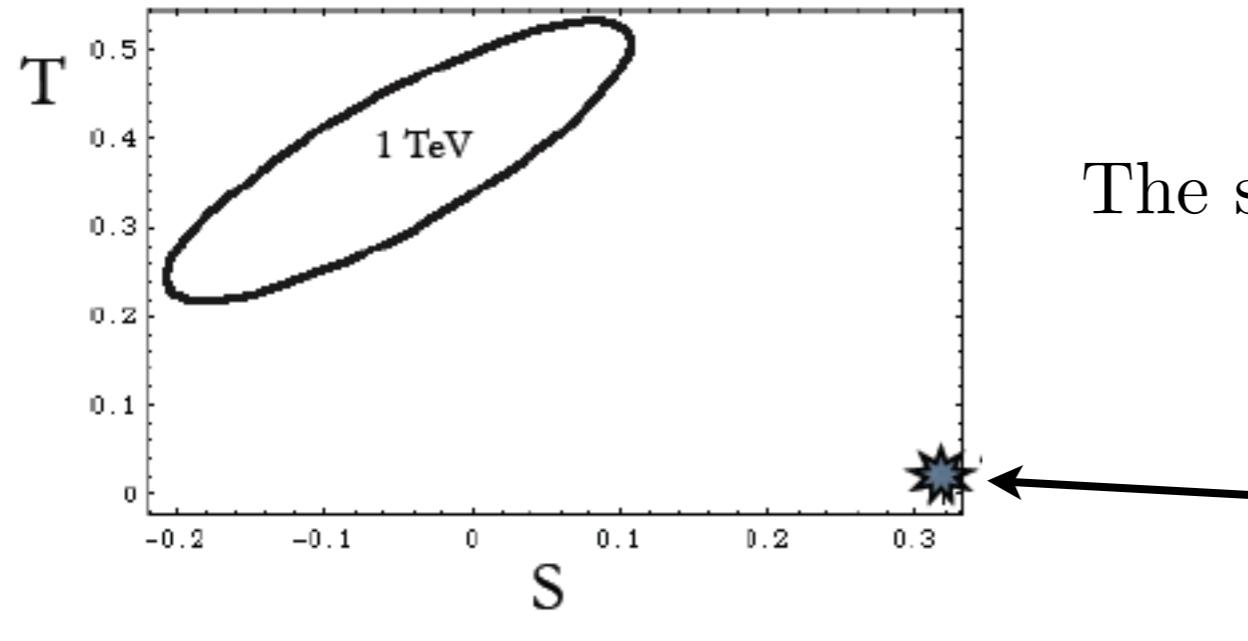
SM is the effective Ginzburg-Landau theory

Technicolor is the microscopic BCS theory

We simply have not
yet broken the
Cooper pairs!



Vintage TC is dead



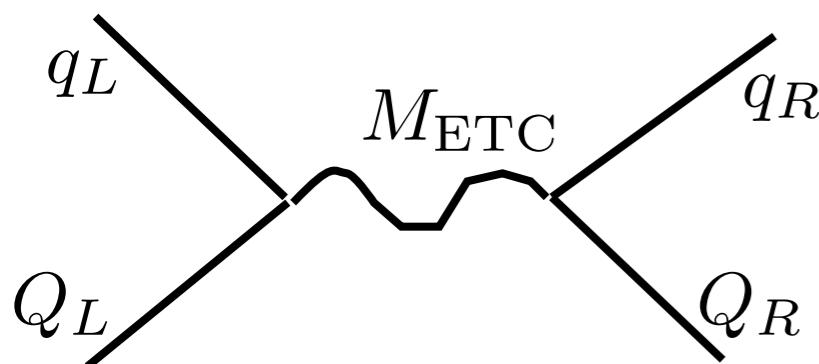
The showstopper: S -parameter
(Peskin, Takeuchi '90)

$N_f = 2 \quad \text{SU}(3)$
fundamental rep. technifermions

Suggests non QCD-like dynamics instead

Also fermion masses are problematic...

Traditional approach: Extended TC (ETC)



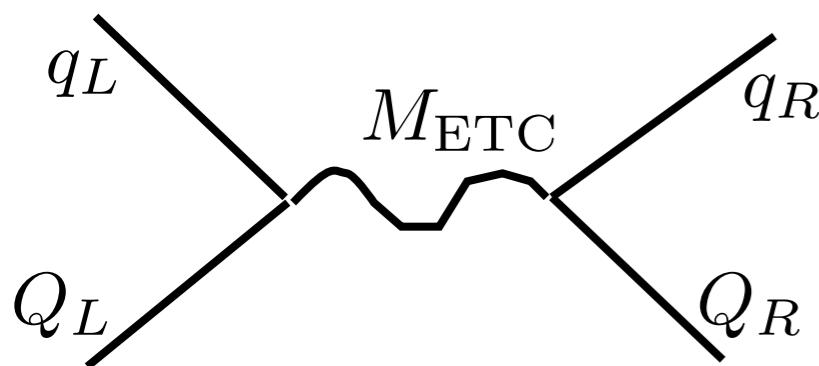
Feynman diagram illustrating the traditional approach to fermion mass generation via Extended TC (ETC). It shows a quark loop with two external lines: q_L (up) and Q_L (down) on the left, and q_R (up) and Q_R (down) on the right. The loop is mediated by a scalar field with mass M_{ETC} . The loop correction to the quark mass is given by the equation:

$$\rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} (\bar{q}_L Q_R)(\bar{Q}_L q_R) \rightarrow m_q \approx \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} \langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{\text{ETC}}$$

$$\langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{\text{ETC}} = \langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{\text{TC}} \exp \left(\int_{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \gamma_m(\mu) \right)$$

Also fermion masses are problematic...

Traditional approach: Extended TC (ETC)



Feynman diagram illustrating the generation of fermion mass via the Extended Techmuller Condition (ETC). It shows a quark loop with an external quark line q_L and an internal quark line Q_L . The loop is closed by an antiquark line \bar{q}_R and a quark line q_R . The loop is labeled M_{ETC} .

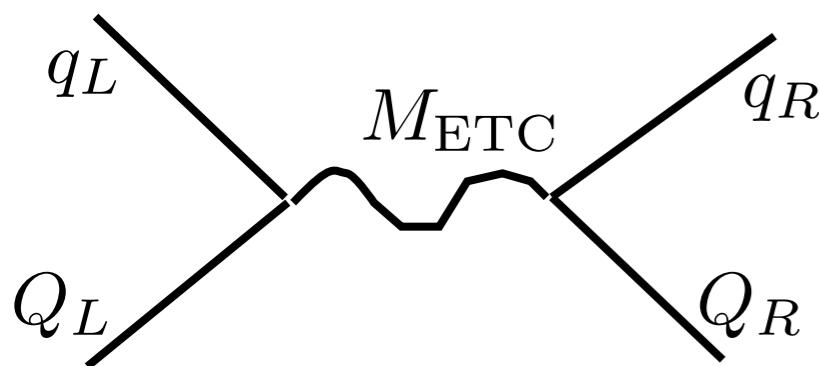
$$\rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} (\bar{q}_L Q_R)(\bar{Q}_L q_R) \rightarrow m_q \approx \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} \langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{\text{ETC}}$$

$$\langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{\text{ETC}} = \langle \bar{U}U \rangle_{\text{TC}} \exp \left(\int_{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}} \frac{d\mu}{\mu} \gamma_m(\mu) \right)$$

$\beta(g) \simeq 0, \quad \gamma_m \simeq 1$

Also fermion masses are problematic...

Traditional approach: Extended TC (ETC)



Feynman diagram illustrating the generation of fermion mass via ETC. A quark line q_L and an antiquark line \bar{q}_L meet at a vertex labeled M_{ETC} , which then splits into two lines: a quark line q_R and an antiquark line \bar{Q}_R .

$$\rightarrow \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} (\bar{q}_L Q_R)(\bar{Q}_L q_R) \rightarrow m_q \approx \frac{g_{\text{ETC}}^2}{M_{\text{ETC}}^2} \langle \bar{Q}Q \rangle_{\text{ETC}}$$

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$\beta(g) \simeq 0, \quad \gamma_m \simeq 1$

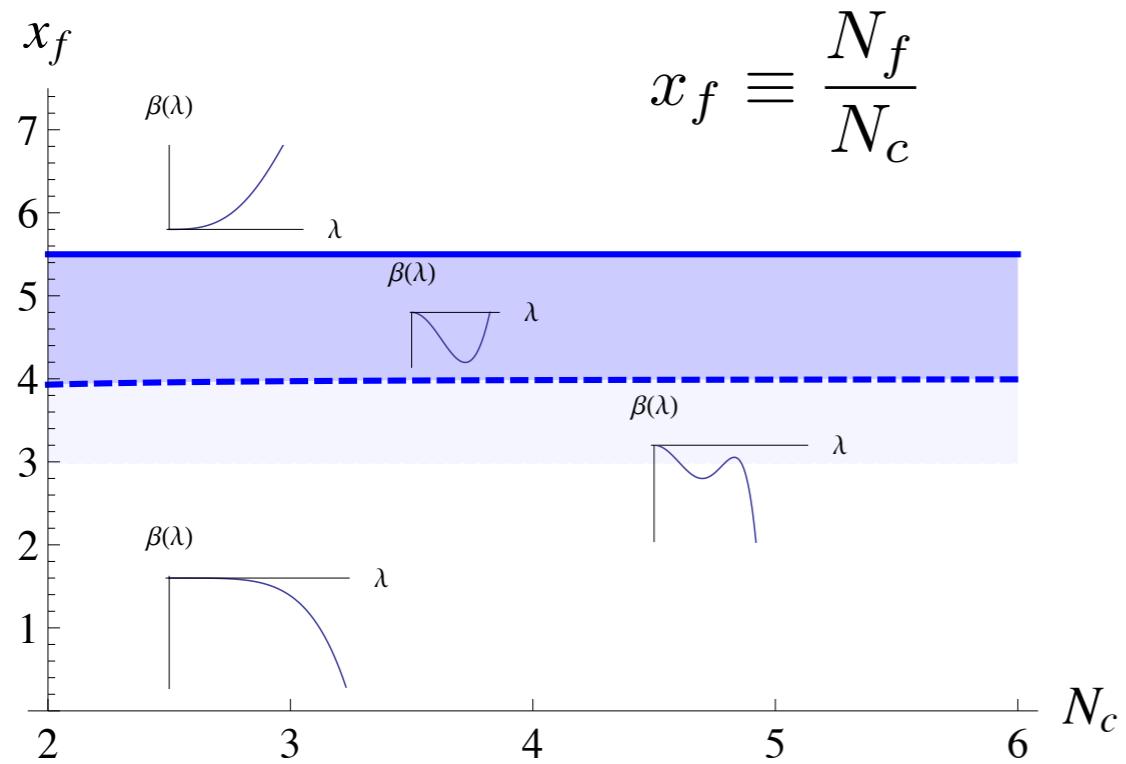
Again, non QCD-like dynamics needed,

Walking Technicolor

(Holdom, Yamawaki et al, Appelquist & Wijewardhana)

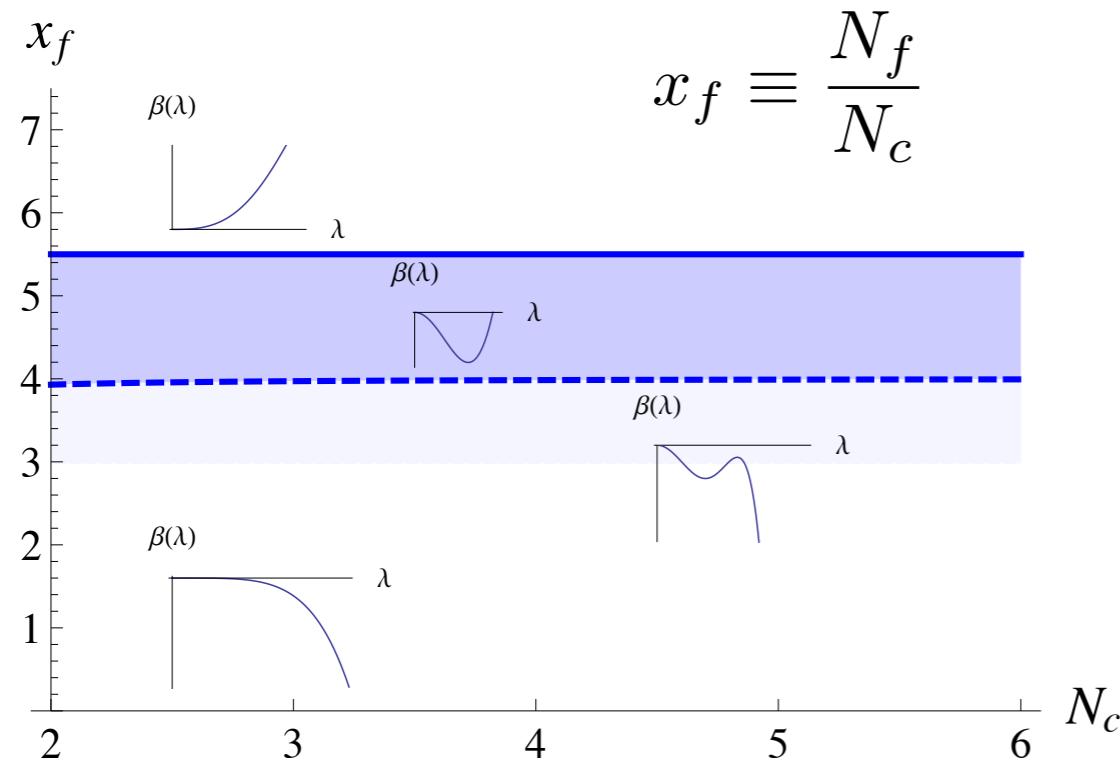
How to arrange $\beta(g) \simeq 0$?

Study gauge theory vacuum phase diagrams:

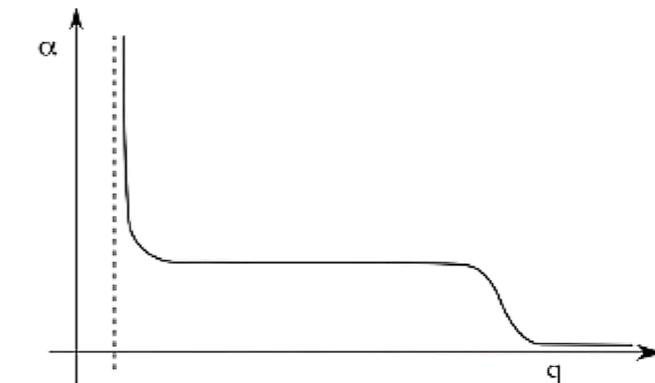


How to arrange $\beta(g) \simeq 0$?

Study gauge theory vacuum phase diagrams:



$$x_f \equiv \frac{N_f}{N_c}$$



Fixed point from 2-loop betaf.

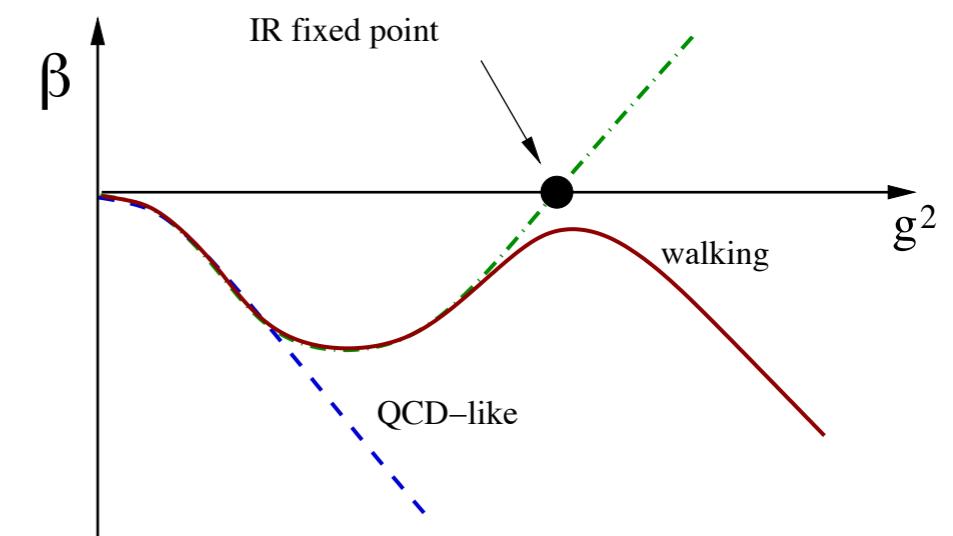
$$\alpha^* = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$$

Critical coupling for chiral breaking from SD-equ.

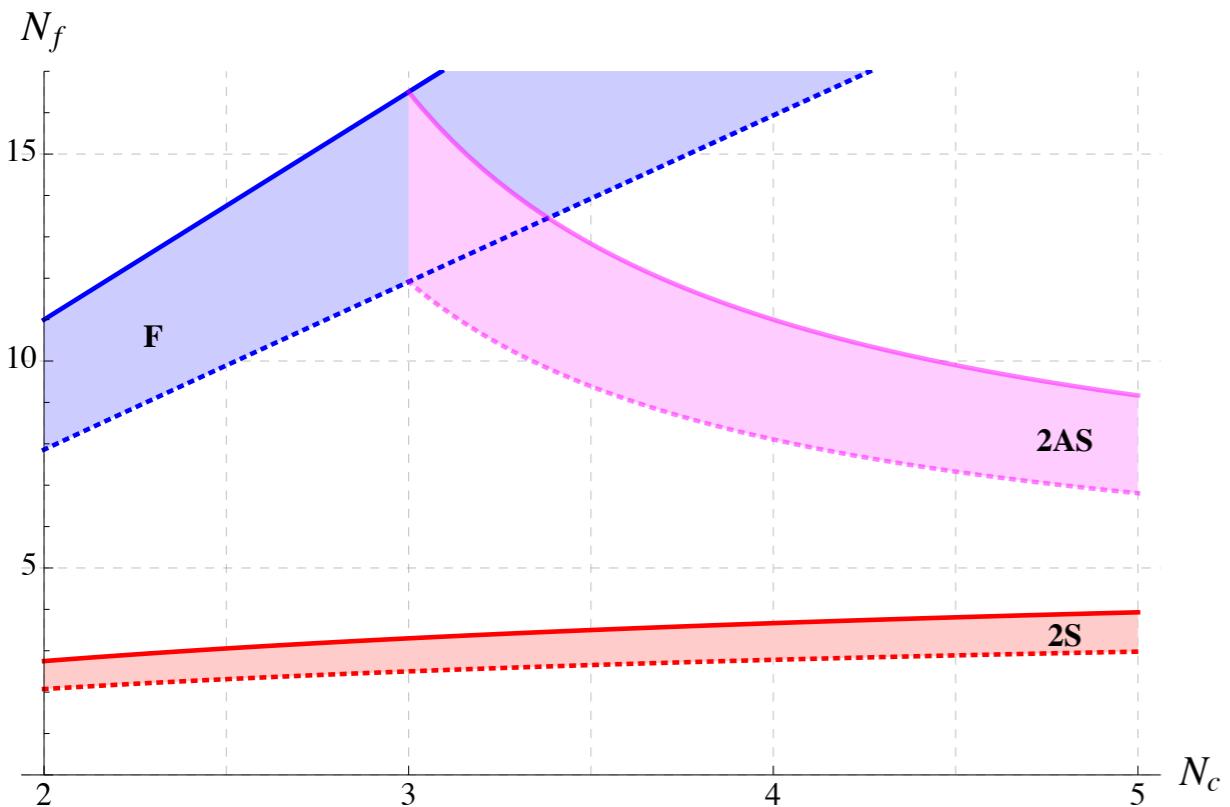
$$\alpha_c = \frac{\pi}{3C_2(R)}$$

Conformal window:

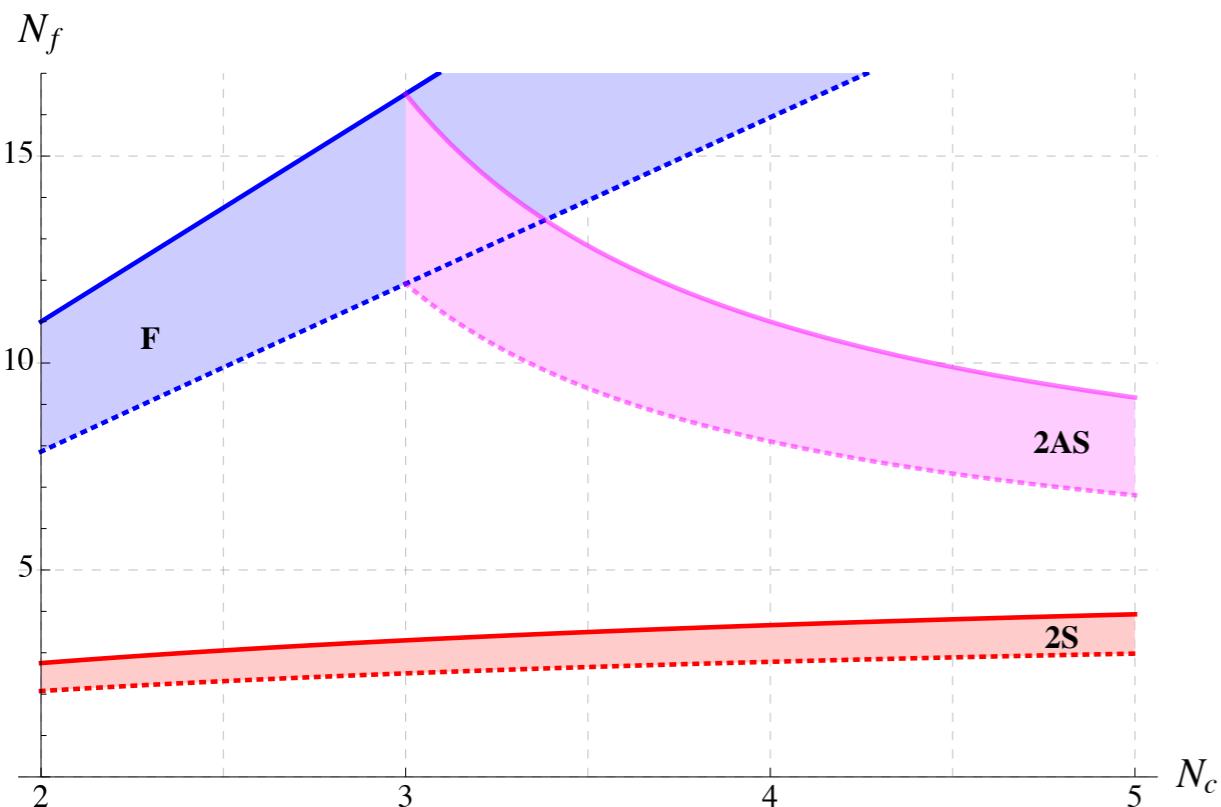
$$\alpha^* \leq \alpha_c$$



Higher reps. (Sannino, Tuominen '04)



Higher reps. (Sannino, Tuominen '04)



- Study on the lattice

Lots of efforts during last 4...5 years.

SU(2) adjoint:

(Catteral et al., Hietanen et al., Del Debbio et al.,...)

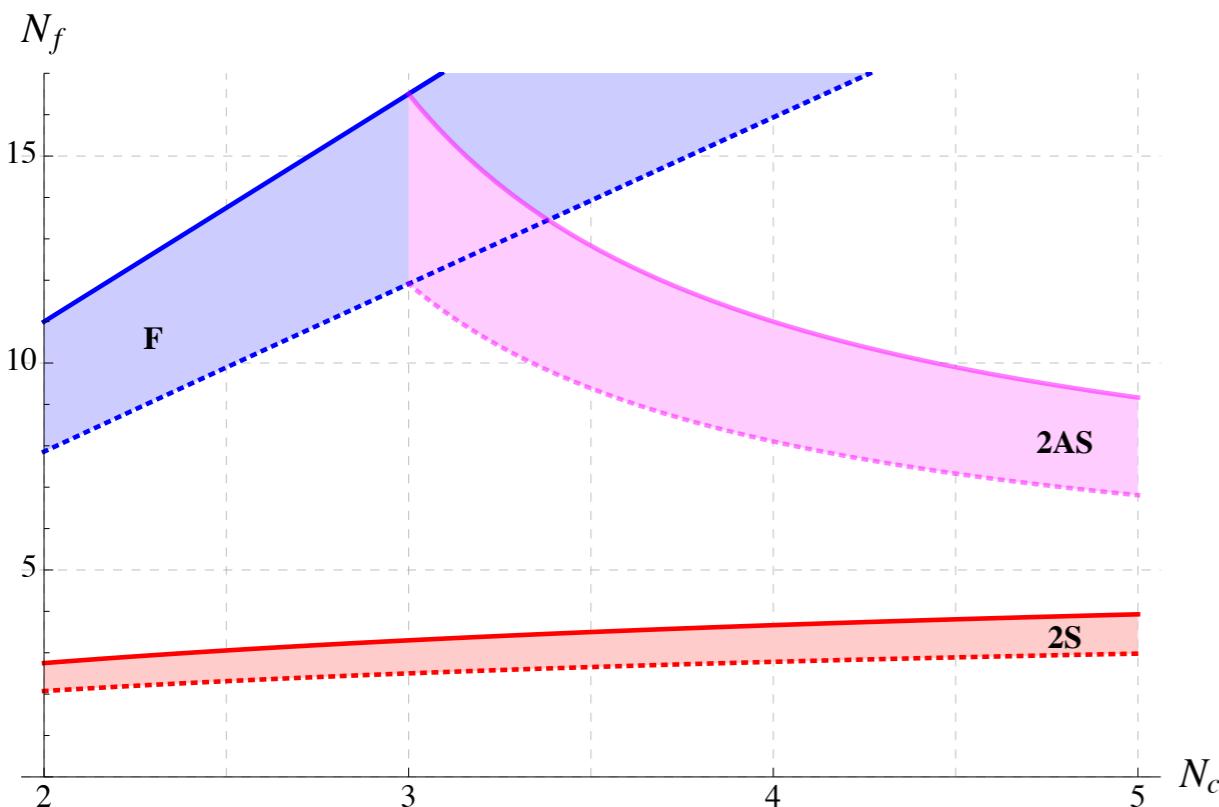
SU(2) fundamental: (Del Debbio et al., Karavirta et al.)

SU(3) fundamental:

(Appelquist et al., Kuti et al.,...)

SU(3) sextet: (De Grand et al.,...)

Higher reps. (Sannino, Tuominen '04)



SU(2) + 2 adjoint flavors:
Minimal walking Technicolor (MWT)

SU(3)+2 sextet flavors: NMWT

- Study on the lattice

Lots of efforts during last 4...5 years.

SU(2) adjoint:

(Catteral et al., Hietanen et al., Del Debbio et al.,...)

SU(2) fundamental: (Del Debbio et al., Karavirta et al.)

SU(3) fundamental:

(Appelquist et al., Kuti et al.,...)

SU(3) sextet: (De Grand et al.,...)

-Walking with less flavors:
phenomenologically viable
Technicolor models

Minimal walking Technicolor

One weak doublet in 3 of SU(2): Witten anomaly.

$$Q_L^a = \begin{pmatrix} U^a \\ D^a \end{pmatrix}_L, \quad U_R^a, \quad D_R^a, \quad a = 1, 2, 3$$

Cure by introducing one doublet of TC/QCD singlet fermions

$$L_L = \begin{pmatrix} N \\ E \end{pmatrix}_L, \quad N_R, \quad E_R$$

$$Y(Q_L) = \frac{y}{2},$$

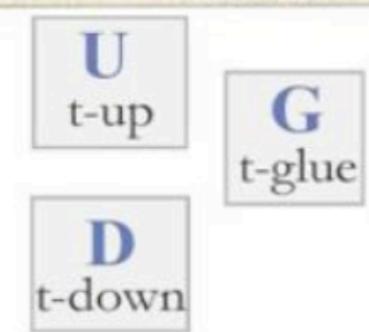
$$Y(L_L) = -3\frac{y}{2},$$

$$Y(U_R, D_R) = \left(\frac{y+1}{2}, \frac{y-1}{2} \right),$$

$$Y(N_R, E_R) = \left(\frac{-3y+1}{2}, \frac{-3y-1}{2} \right)$$

The standard model			
Elementary particles			
Quarks	Leptons		Force carriers
u up	v_e electron neutrino	c charm	γ photon
d down	e electron	s strange	Z Z boson
		b bottom	
			W⁺ W ⁺ boson
			W⁻ W ⁻ boson
			g gluon
		Higgs boson	

Source: AAAS *Yet to be confirmed



U(1)

SU(2)

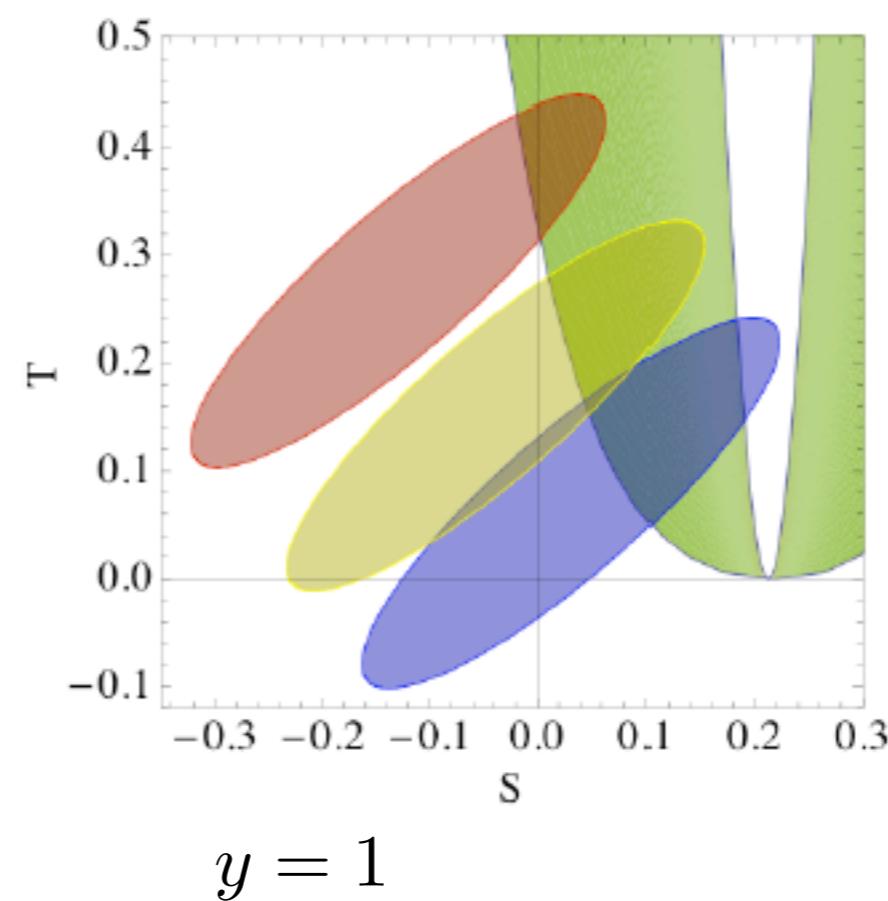
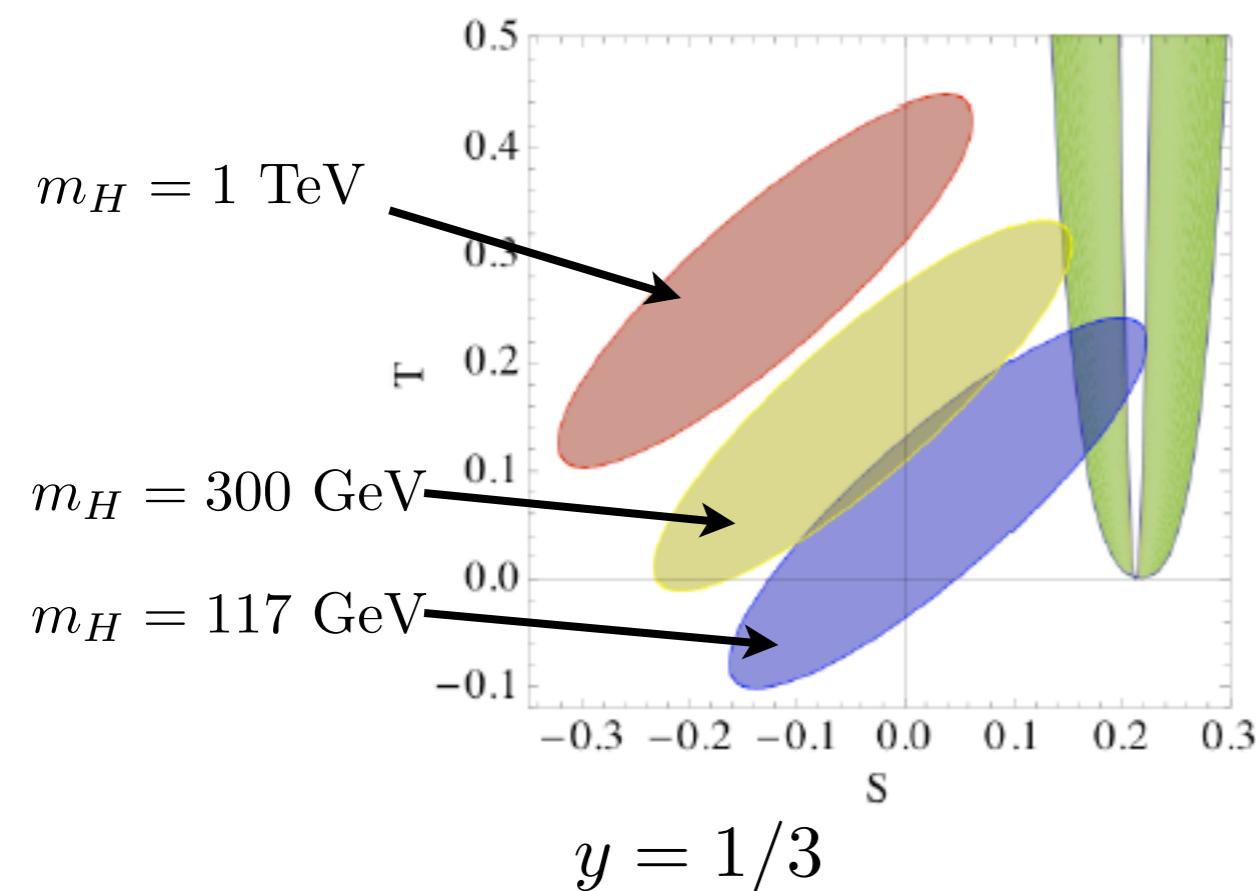
SU(3)

SU(2)

Precision data:

$$S = -16\pi\Pi'_{3Y}(0),$$

$$T = \frac{4\pi}{s_w^2 c_w^2 M_Z^2}(\Pi_{11}(0) - \Pi_{33}(0))$$



From Technicolor:

$$S = \frac{N_f d(R)}{6\pi}, \quad T = 0$$

What about fermion masses?

Traditional ETC

very ambitious: explain hierarchies between generations with a UV complete theory.

Bosonic TC

Add a new scalar: SM-like Yukawa patterns.

TopColor, Top-seesaw,

Dynamical, but more modest: explain top and bottom masses.

Build a bosonic TC model starting with NMWT (M. Antola et al. '09)
($SU(3)$ gauge + 2 fermions in the sextet rep.)

$$SU(3)_{TC} \times SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$Q_L^a = \begin{pmatrix} U^a \\ D^a \end{pmatrix}_L, \quad U_R^a, \quad D_R^a, \quad a = 1\dots 6, \quad Y(U_L) = Y(D_L) = 0, Y(U_R) = \frac{1}{2}, Y(D_R) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

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$$\mathcal{L}_{TC} = \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr} [DM^\dagger DM] + \frac{1}{2}m_M^2\text{Tr} [M^\dagger M] - \frac{\lambda_M}{4!}\text{Tr} [M^\dagger M]^2$$

$$M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (sI_{2\times 2} + 2i\pi_M) \propto Q_L \bar{Q}_R, \quad \langle s \rangle \equiv f,$$

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$$M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (sI_{2\times 2} + 2i\pi_M) \propto Q_L \bar{Q}_R, \quad \langle s \rangle \equiv f,$$

+

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [DH^\dagger DH] - V_H, \quad V_H = \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 \text{Tr} [H^\dagger H] + \frac{\lambda_H}{4!} \text{Tr} [H^\dagger H]^2$$

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hbar I_{2\times 2} + 2i\pi_H), \quad \langle h \rangle \equiv v.$$

Build a bosonic TC model starting with NMWT (M. Antola et al. '09)
 (SU(3) gauge + 2 fermions in the sextet rep.)

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+

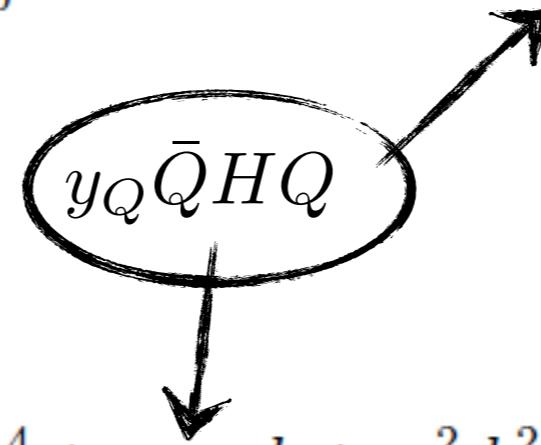
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$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (hI_{2\times 2} + 2i\pi_H), \quad \langle h \rangle \equiv v.$$

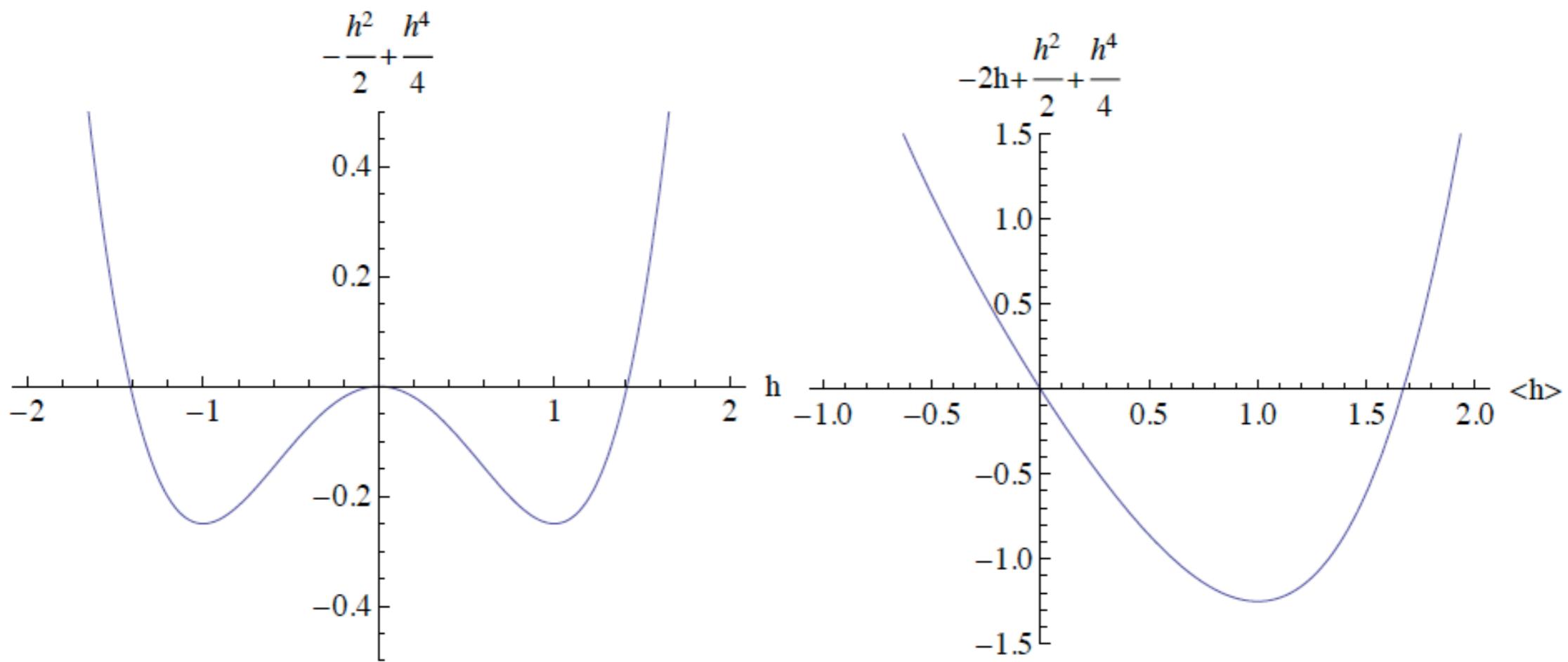
+

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} \sim -\bar{Q}_L H Y_Q Q_R$$

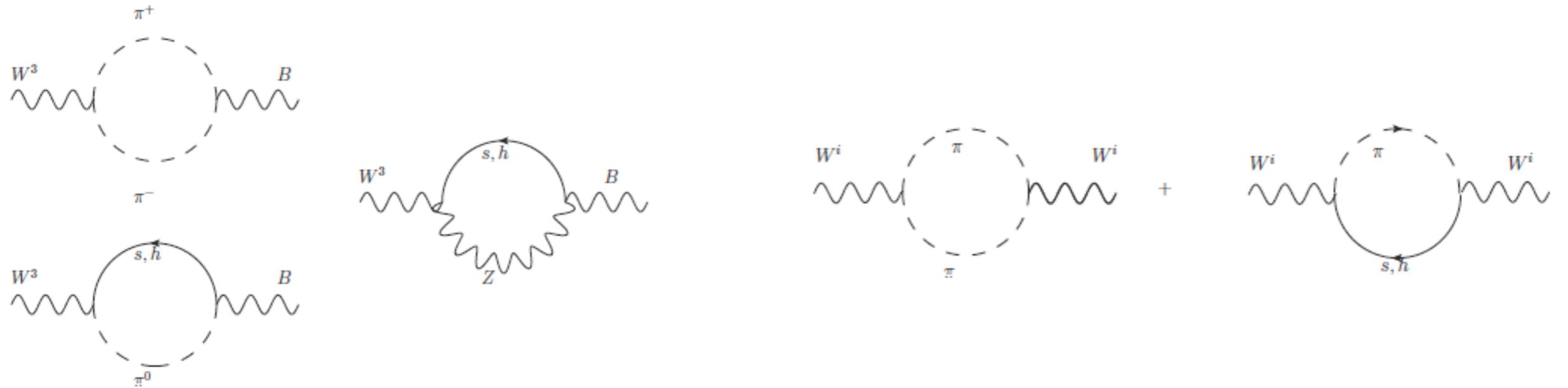
$$\mathcal{L}_{BTC} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} \Big|_{Higgs=0} + \mathcal{L}_{TC} + \mathcal{L}_{Higgs} + \mathcal{L}_{Yukawa}$$



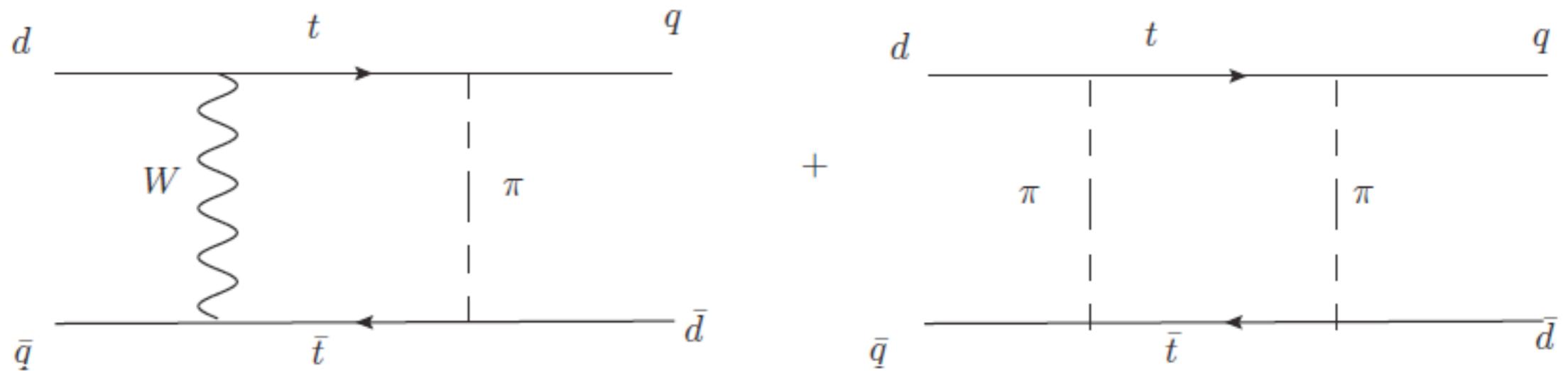
$$V = -m_M^2 s^2 + \lambda_M s^4 + c_1 y_Q s h + m_H^2 h^2 + \lambda h^4.$$



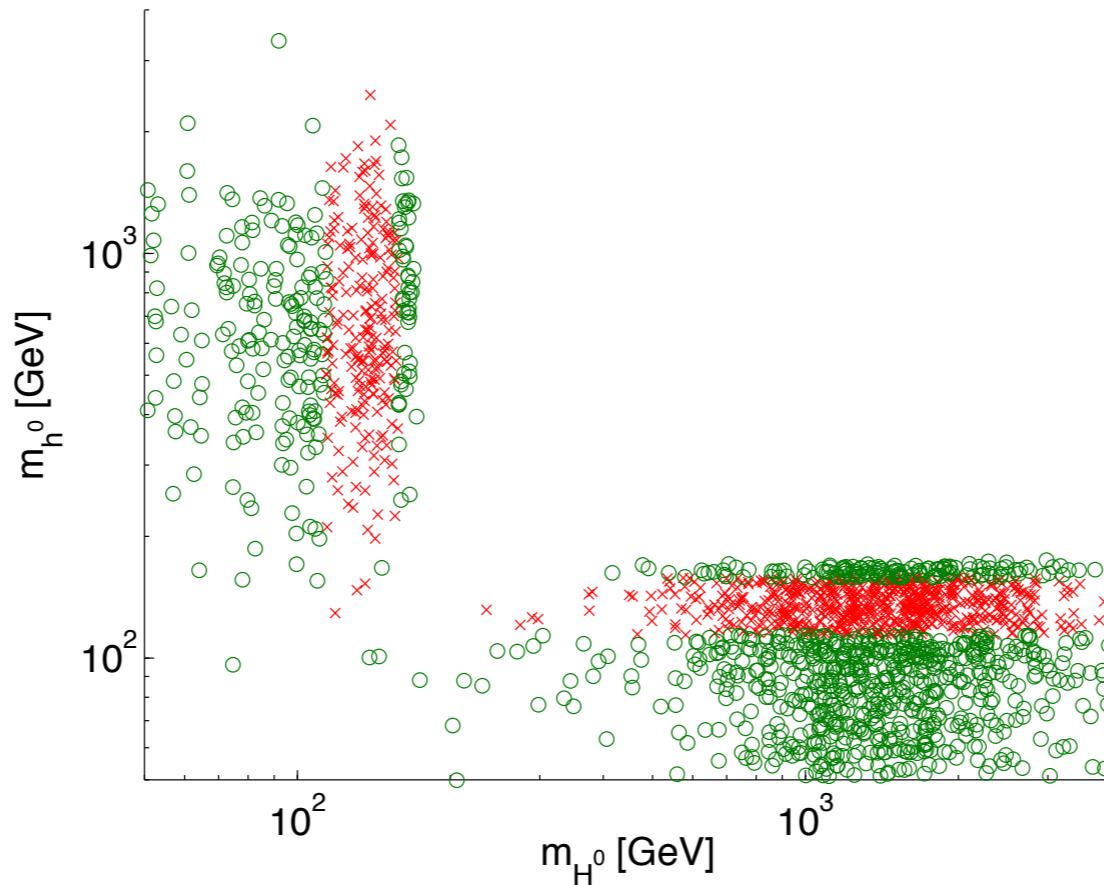
S and T...



FCNC interactions...



Main conclusion: the model is viable. Favored parameter space with one scalar heavy and the other light.



Also: additional contributions to FCNC's from Technivectors
(Fukano et. al)

Of course, a (fundamental) scalar is unnatural. Naturalize with SUSY-TC.

Interesting recent model building addressing:

- 1) solution of the little hierarchy problem
- 2) providing a large top Yukawa

(M. Antola et al. 1001.2040, 1009.1624, 1111.1009, also Luty et al.)

Clearly, top is special.

Topcolor,
TC assisted Topcolor,

The challenge is to explain b-t splitting, and avoid large contributions to T-parameter

Top seesaw accomplishes this, but runs into trouble with R_b

MWT

Technicolor assisted top-seesaw

(Fukano, Tuominen '12)

Feld	$SU(2)_{TC}$	$SU(3)_1$	$SU(3)_2$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_{Y1}$	$U(1)_{Y2}$
Q_L	□□	1	1	2	0	1/6
T_R	□□□	1	1	1	0	2/3
B_R	□□□	1	1	1	0	-1/3
$L_L^{(4)}$	1	1	1	2	0	-1/2
$N_R^{(4)}$	1	1	1	1	0	0
$E_R^{(4)}$	1	1	1	1	0	-1
$Q_L^{(3)}$	1	3	1	2	1/6	0
$U_R^{(3)}$	1	1	3	1	0	2/3
$D_R^{(3)}$	1	1	3	1	0	-1/3
$L_L^{(3)}$	1	1	1	2	-1/2	0
$N_R^{(3)}$	1	1	1	1	0	0
$E_R^{(3)}$	1	1	1	1	-1	0
$U_L^{(4)}$	1	1	3	1	0	2/3
$U_R^{(4)}$	1	3	1	1	2/3	0
$D_L^{(4)}$	1	1	3	1	0	-1/3
$D_R^{(4)}$	1	3	1	1	-1/3	0
$Q^{(1,2)}$	1	1	3	SM	0	SM
$L^{(1,2)}$	1	1	1	SM	0	SM

$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2$$



$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(3)_{QCD} \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

MWT

Technicolor assisted top-seesaw

(Fukano, Tuominen '12)

Field	$SU(2)_{TC}$	$SU(3)_1$	$SU(3)_2$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_{Y1}$	$U(1)_{Y2}$
Q_L	1	1	1	2	0	1/6
T_R	1	1	1	1	0	2/3
B_R	1	1	1	1	0	-1/3
$L_L^{(4)}$	1	1	1	2	0	-1/2
$N_R^{(4)}$	1	1	1	1	0	0
$E_R^{(4)}$	1	1	1	1	0	-1
$Q_L^{(3)}$	1	3	1	2	1/6	0
$U_R^{(3)}$	1	1	3	1	0	2/3
$D_R^{(3)}$	1	1	3	1	0	-1/3
$L_L^{(3)}$	1	1	1	2	-1/2	0
$N_R^{(3)}$	1	1	1	1	0	0
$E_R^{(3)}$	1	1	1	1	-1	0
$U_L^{(4)}$	1	1	3	1	0	2/3
$U_R^{(4)}$	1	3	1	1	2/3	0
$D_L^{(4)}$	1	1	3	1	0	-1/3
$D_R^{(4)}$	1	3	1	1	-1/3	0
$Q^{(1,2)}$	1	1	3	SM	0	SM
$L^{(1,2)}$	1	1	1	SM	0	SM

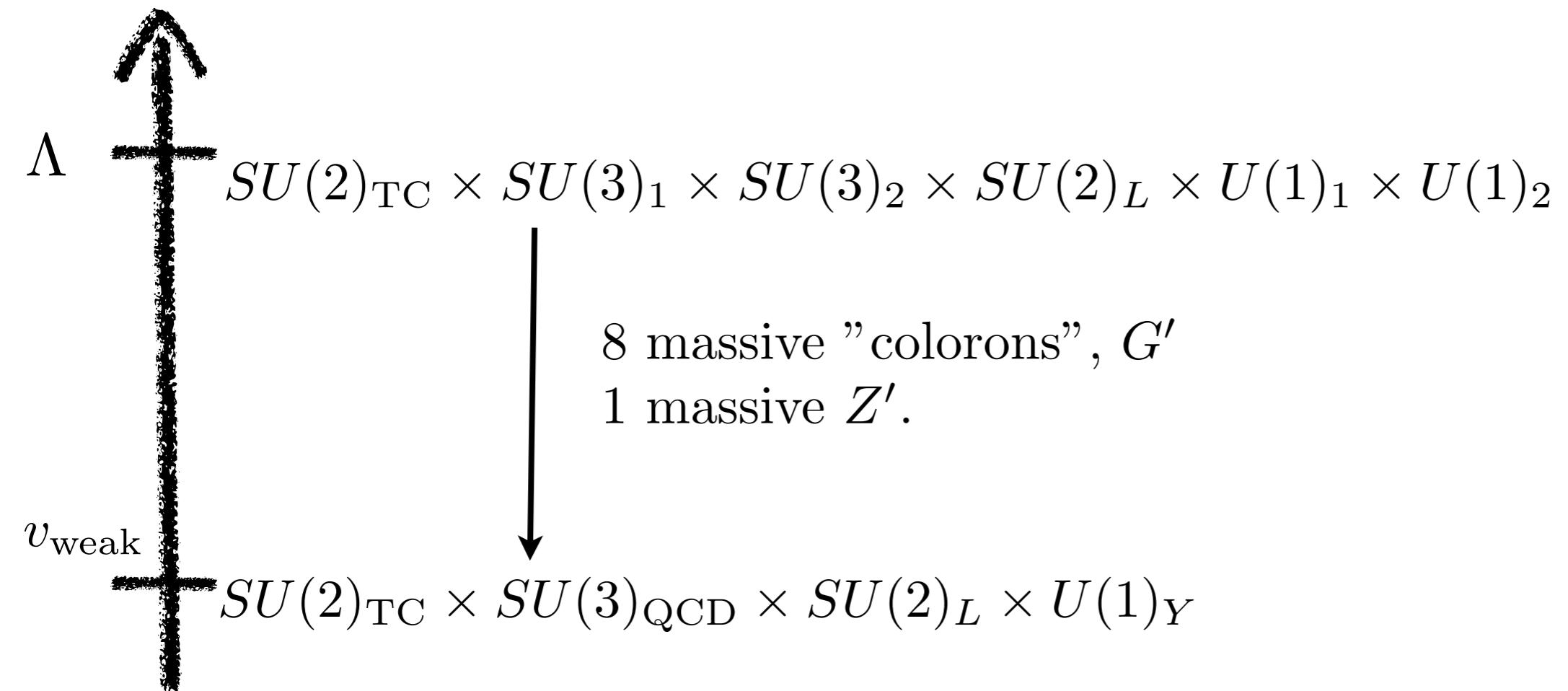
Weak singlet quarks, mix with the SM top gauge eigenstate:

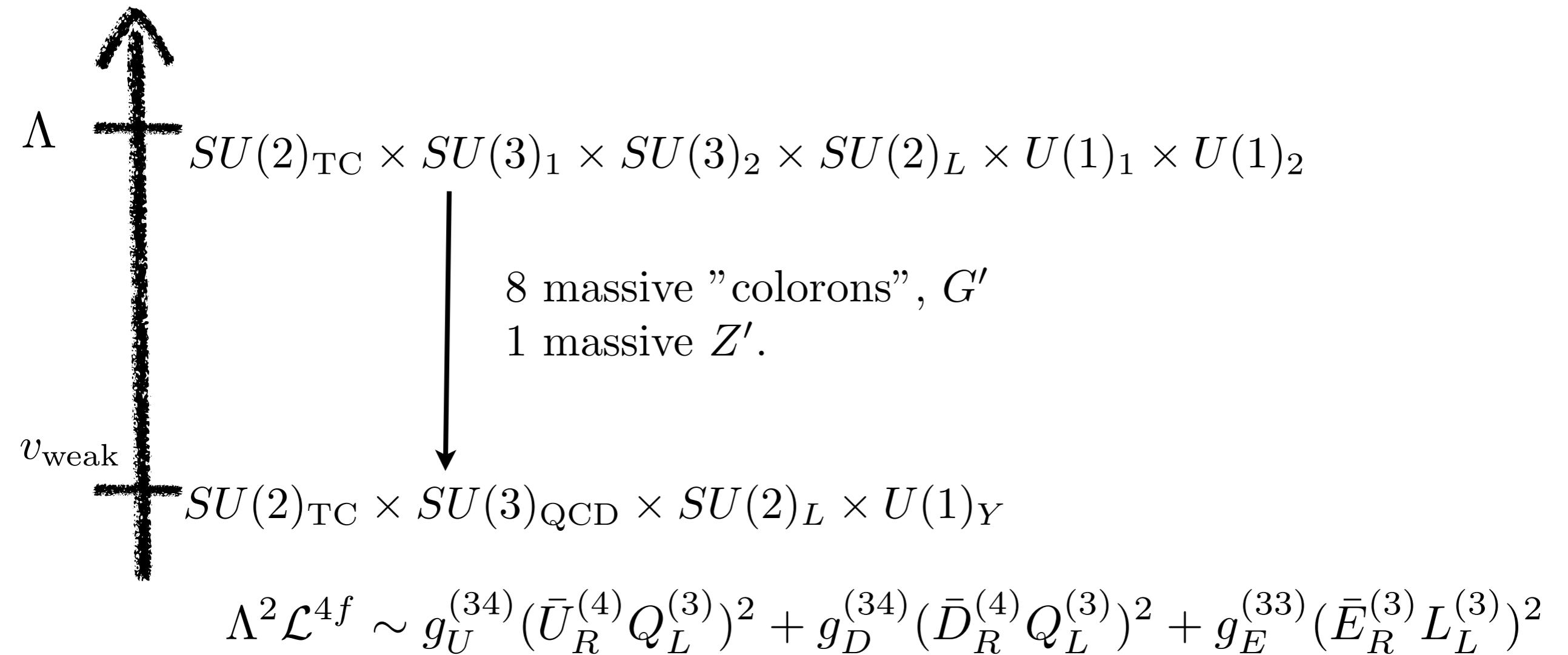
$$(\bar{U}_L^{(3)}, \bar{U}_L^{(4)}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu \\ M_U^{(43)} & M_U^{(44)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_R^{(3)} \\ U_R^{(4)} \end{pmatrix}$$

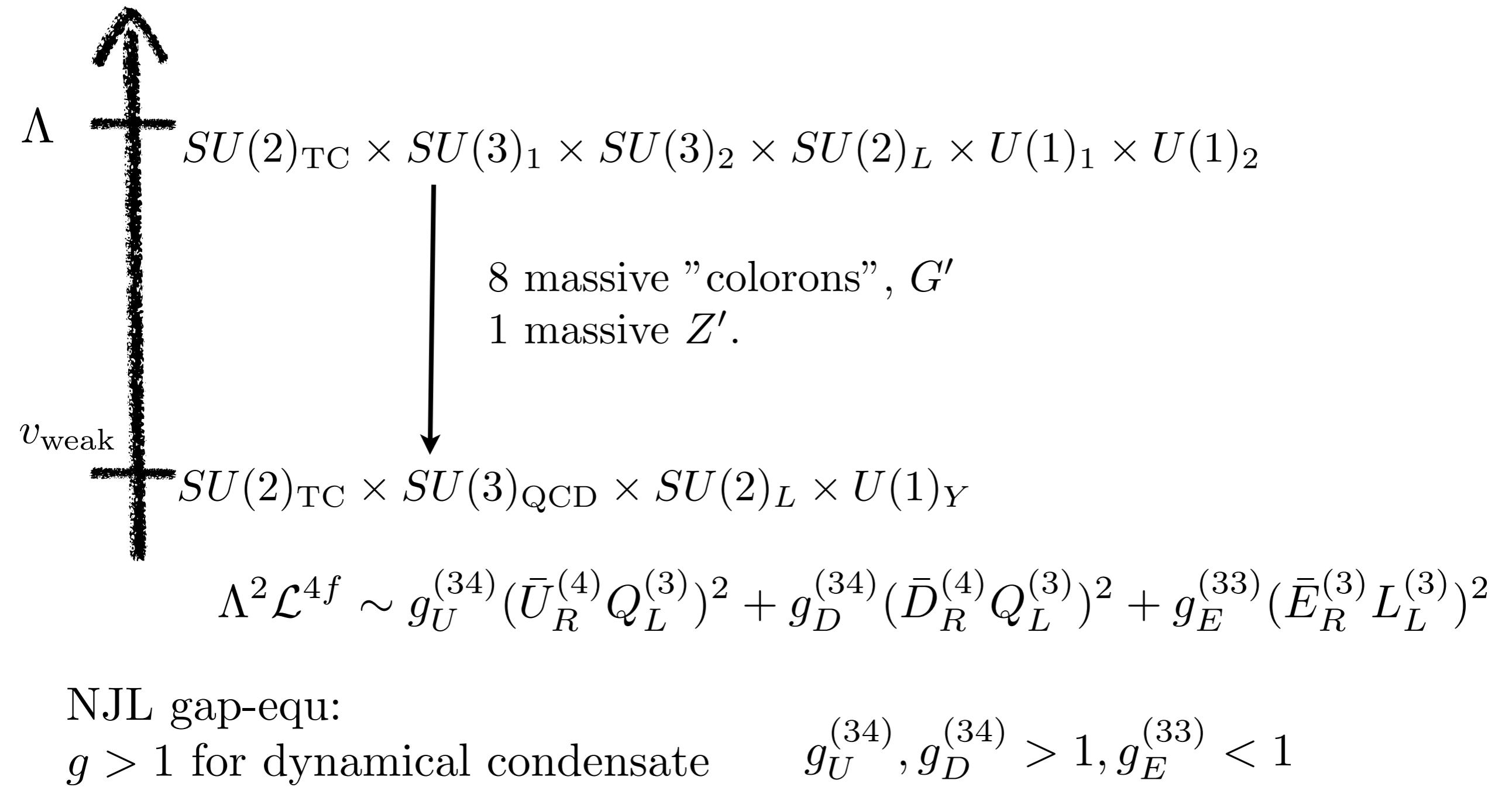
$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(3)_1 \times SU(3)_2 \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2$$

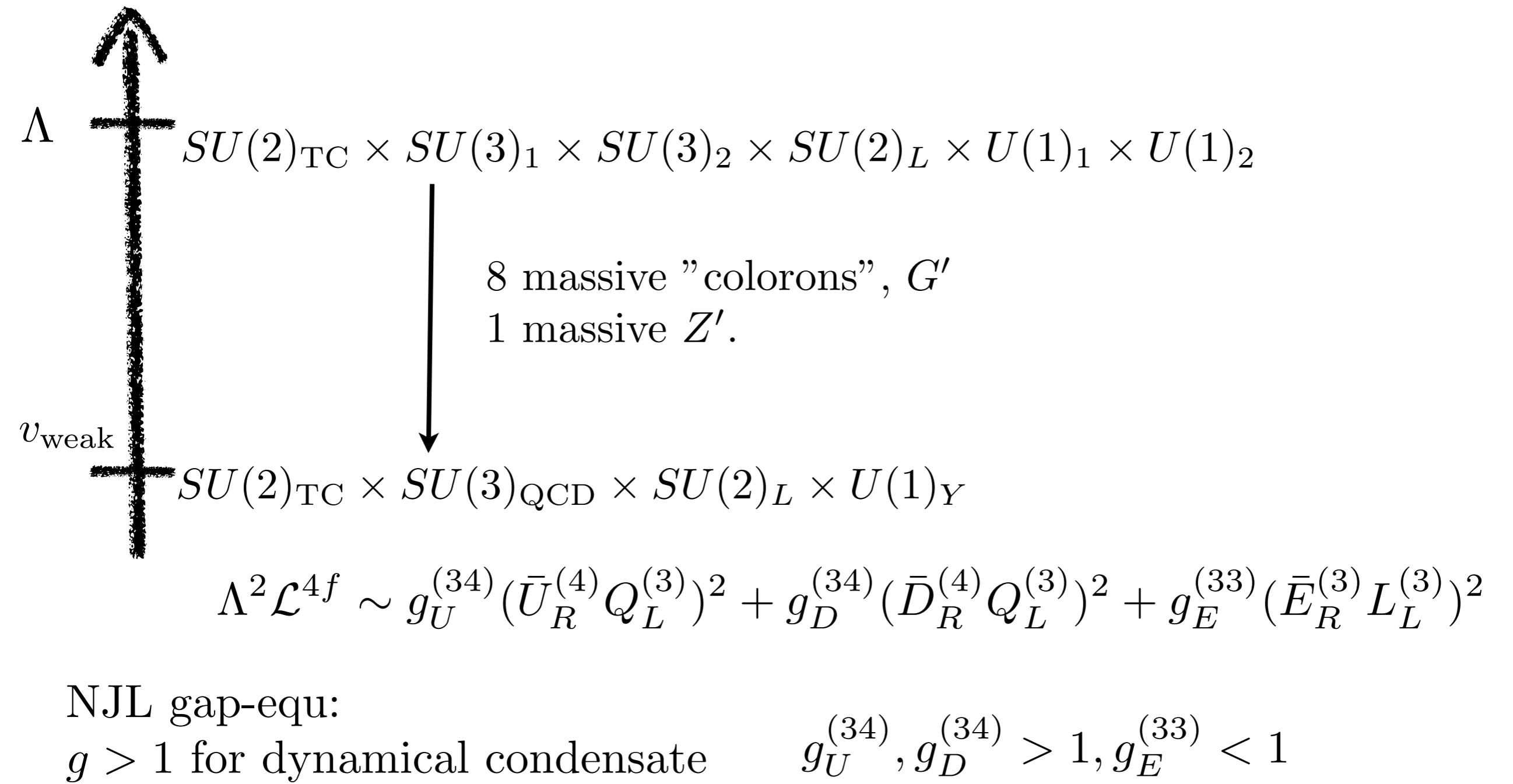


$$SU(2)_{TC} \times SU(3)_{QCD} \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$









NJL gap-equ:

$g > 1$ for dynamical condensate $g_U^{(34)}, g_D^{(34)} > 1, g_E^{(33)} < 1$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}} = -M_U^{(43)} \bar{U}_L^{(4)} U_R^{(3)} - M_U^{(44)} \bar{U}_L^{(4)} U_R^{(4)} + \dots$$

Seesaw: $(\bar{U}_L^{(3)}, \bar{U}_L^{(4)}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu \\ M_U^{(43)} & M_U^{(44)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_R^{(3)} \\ U_R^{(4)} \end{pmatrix}$

$\mathcal{L}^{4f} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}}$ has an axial U(1) symmetry.

But this is broken by the SU(3)₁ instantons.

$$\Phi_1 \sim \bar{D}_R^{(4)} Q_L^{(3)} \quad \Phi_2 \sim \bar{U}_R^{(4)} Q_L^{(3)} \quad + \text{Technicolor sector}$$

A three doublet model. Simplify by decoupling the TC Higgs and PNGBs. But TC still enters through $v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_{\text{TC}}^2 = v_{\text{weak}}^2$

The spectrum, (masses of 4th generation quarks, Higgses)

Precision constraints, $S = S_{N,E} + S_{q4} + S_{\text{TC}} + S_{\text{Higgs}} + S_{G',Z'} + \Delta_S$


$$S_{\text{TC}} \sim 1/(2\pi)$$

The model parameters: $g_U^{(34)} = g_D^{(34)} = 1.2$ to trigger condensation

$U(1)_A$ breaking parameter $\xi \sim 10^{-3}$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

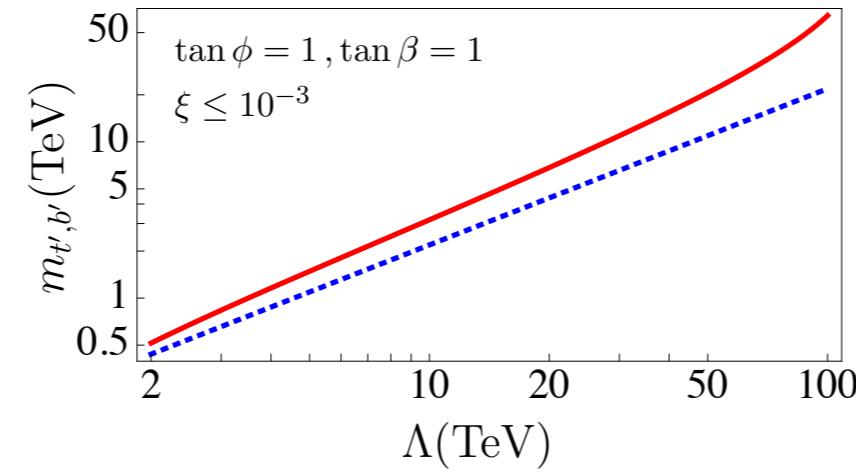
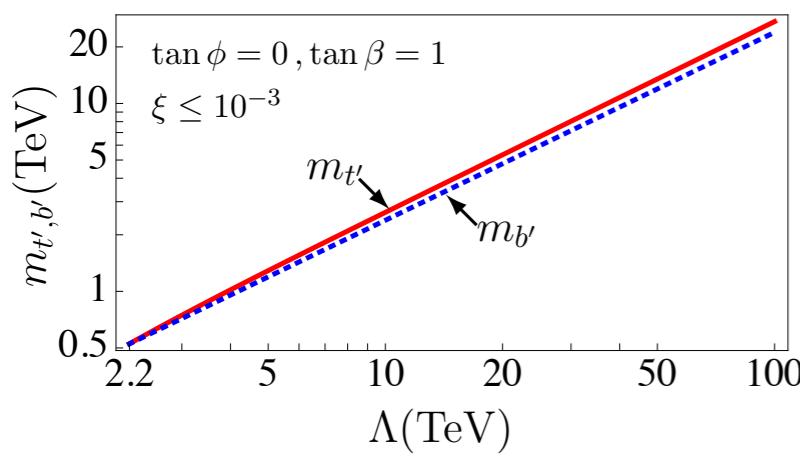
$$\tan^2 \phi = \frac{v_{\text{TC}}^2}{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$$

Λ , cutoff \sim mass of G' , Z'

$$v_{\text{TC}} = 0$$

(He, Hill, Tait '01)

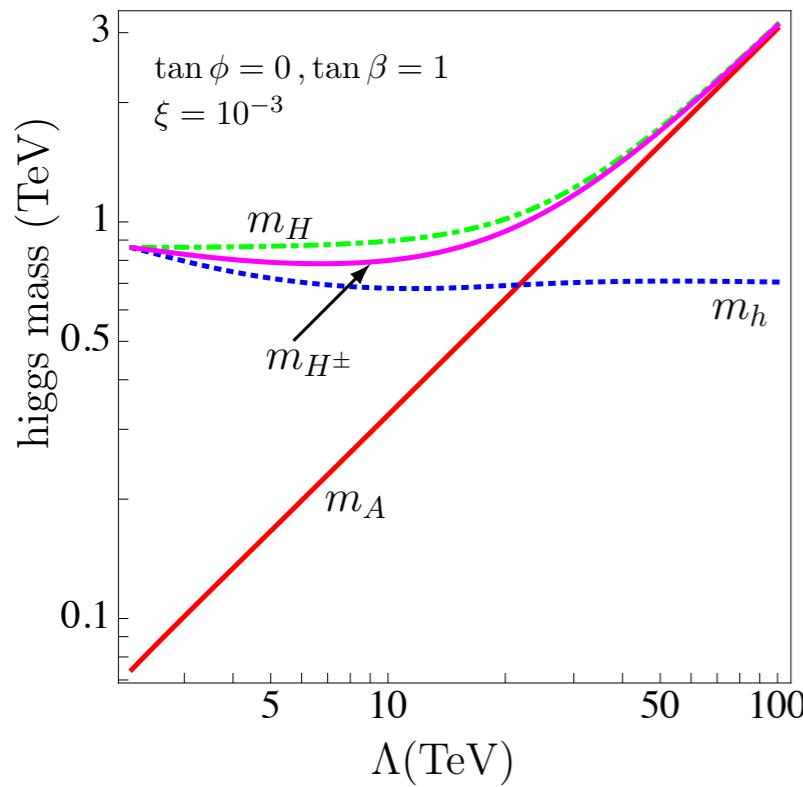
$$v_{\text{TC}}^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$



Larger t'-b' splitting

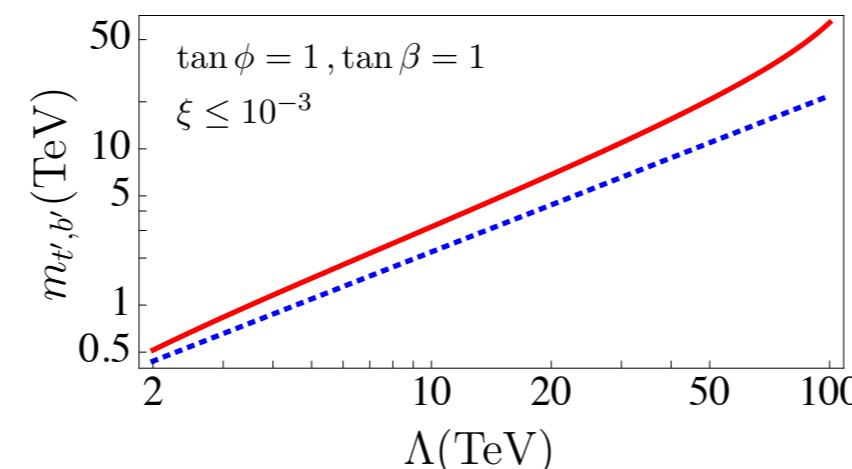
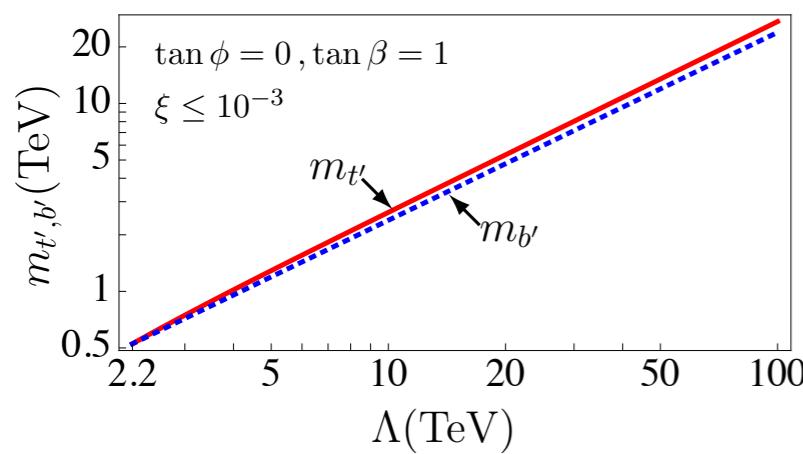
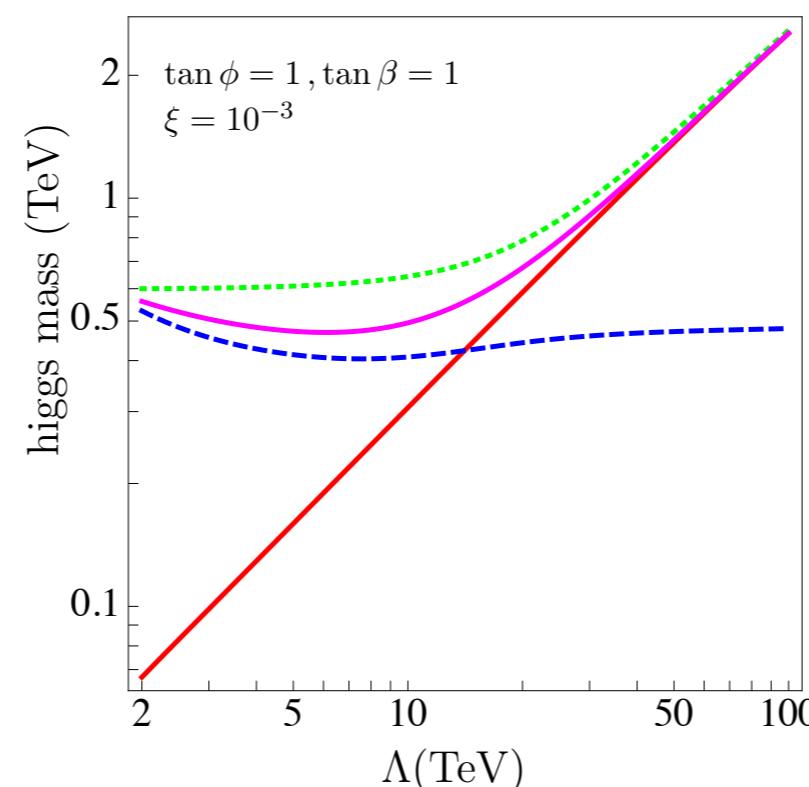
$$v_{\text{TC}} = 0$$

(He, Hill, Tait '01)



$$v_{\text{TC}}^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$

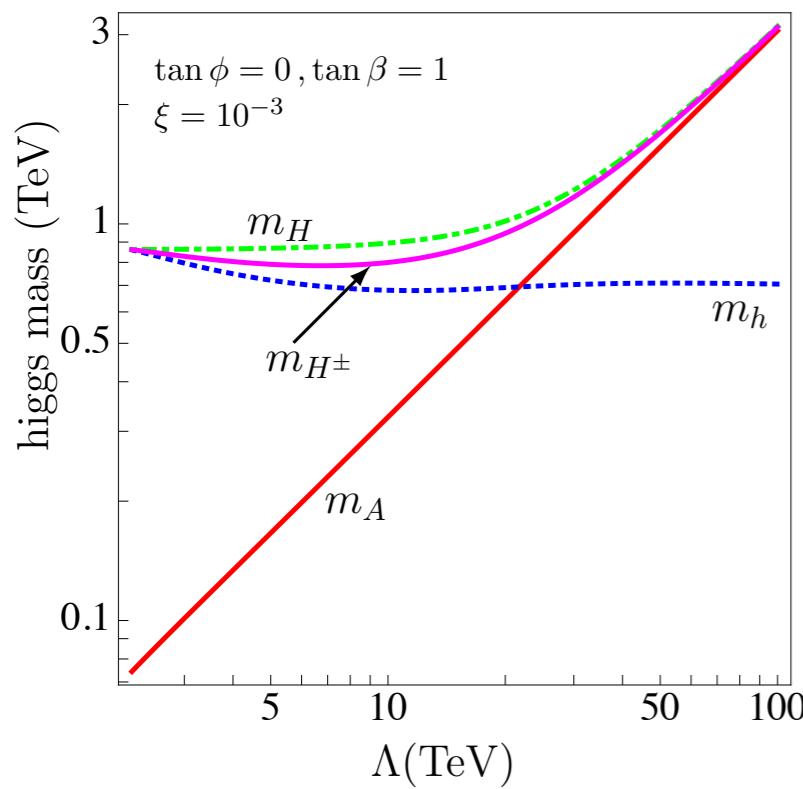
Lighter Higgs



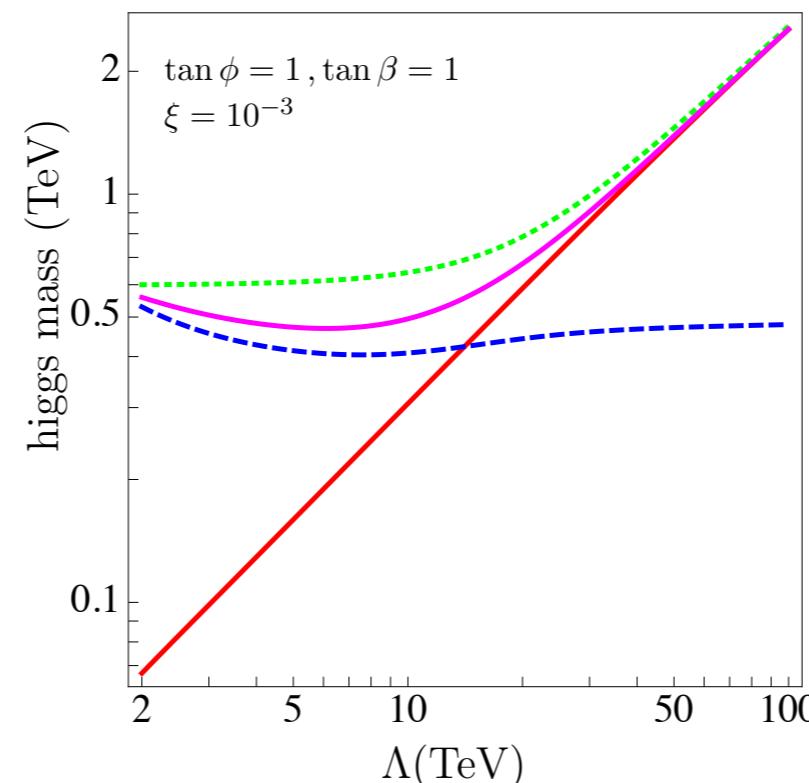
Larger t'-b' splitting

$$v_{\text{TC}} = 0$$

(He, Hill, Tait '01)



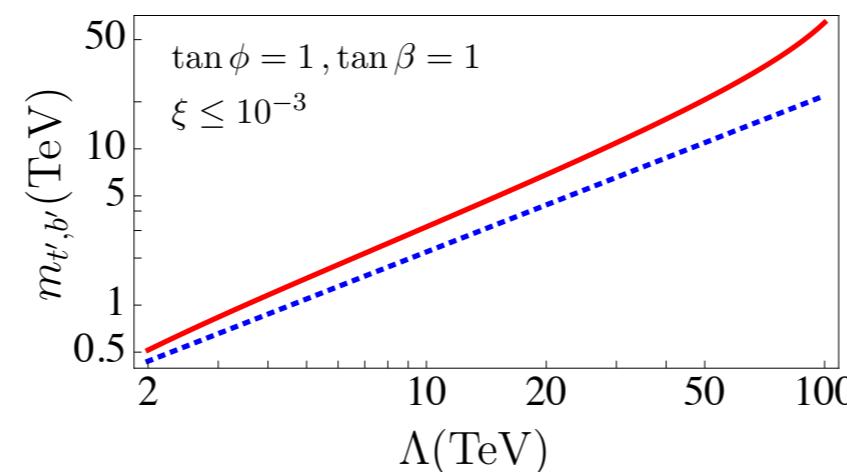
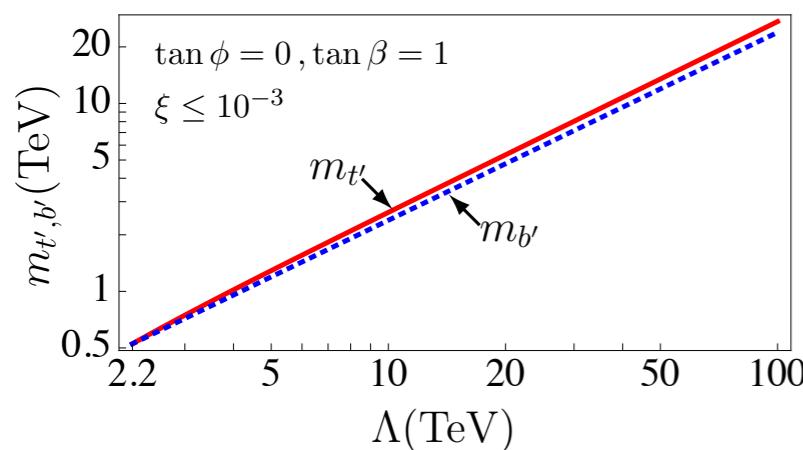
$$v_{\text{TC}}^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$



Lighter Higgs

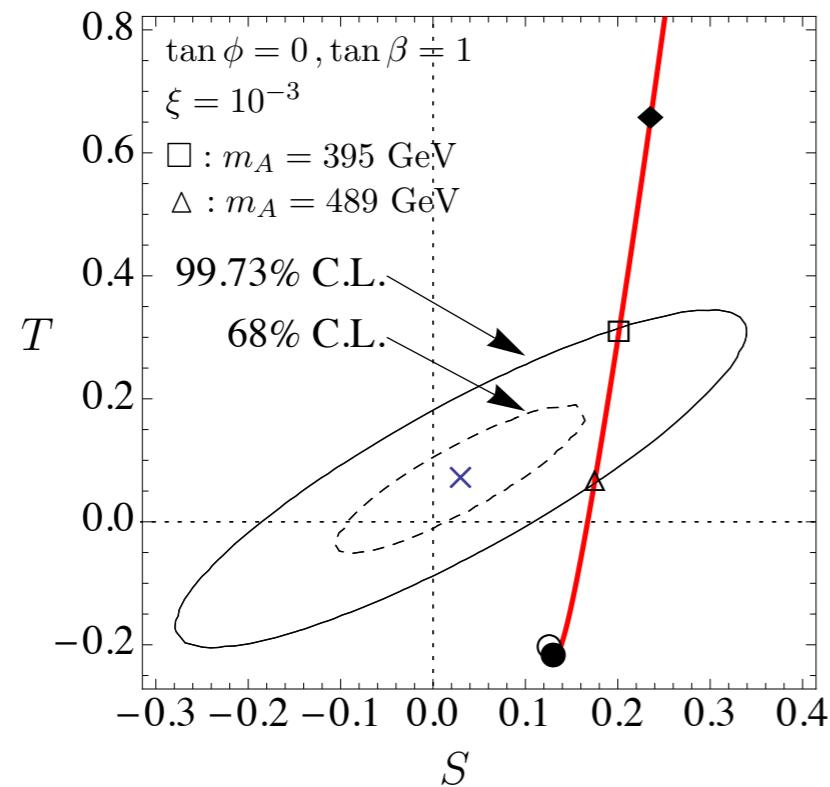
Old school:
Higgs is heavy in TC

New school:
use TC to get light Higgs



Larger t'-b' splitting

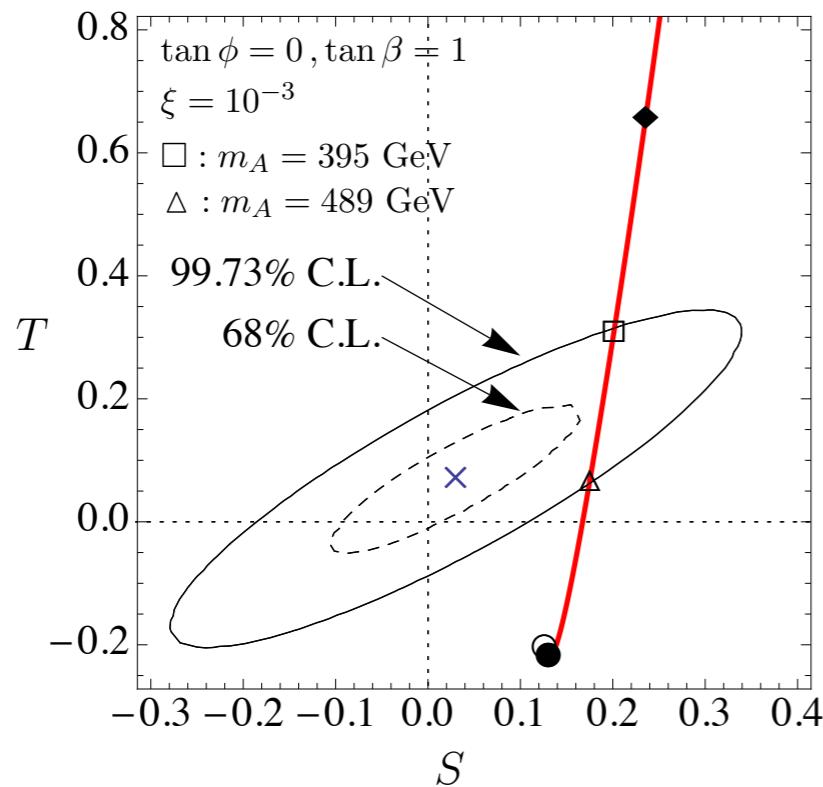
$$v_{\text{TC}} = 0$$



$$12 \text{ TeV} \leq \Lambda \leq 15 \text{ TeV}$$

But from **Zbb vertex** $R_b : \Lambda > 30 \text{ TeV}$

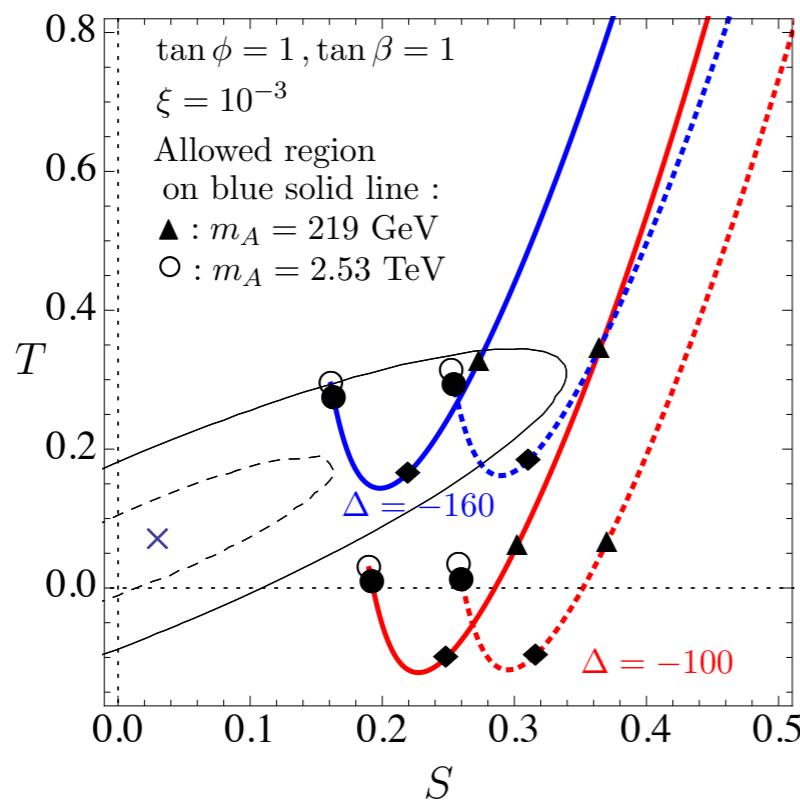
$$v_{\text{TC}} = 0$$



$$12 \text{ TeV} \leq \Lambda \leq 15 \text{ TeV}$$

But from Zbb vertex $R_b : \Lambda > 30 \text{ TeV}$

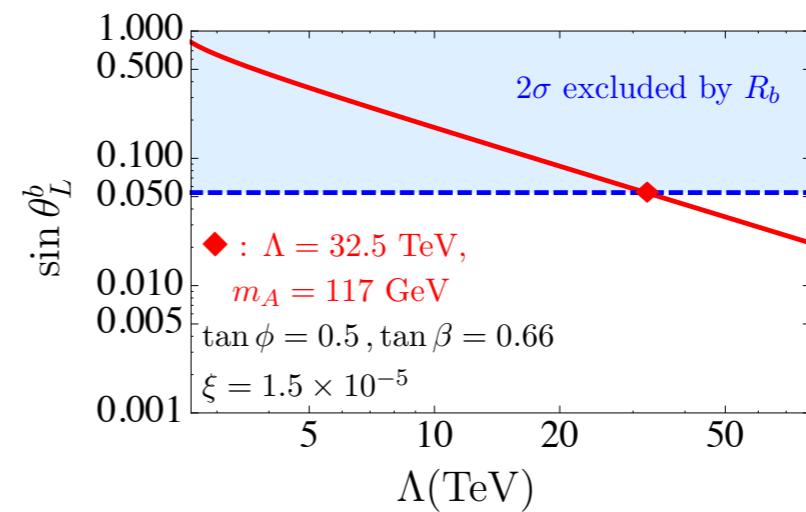
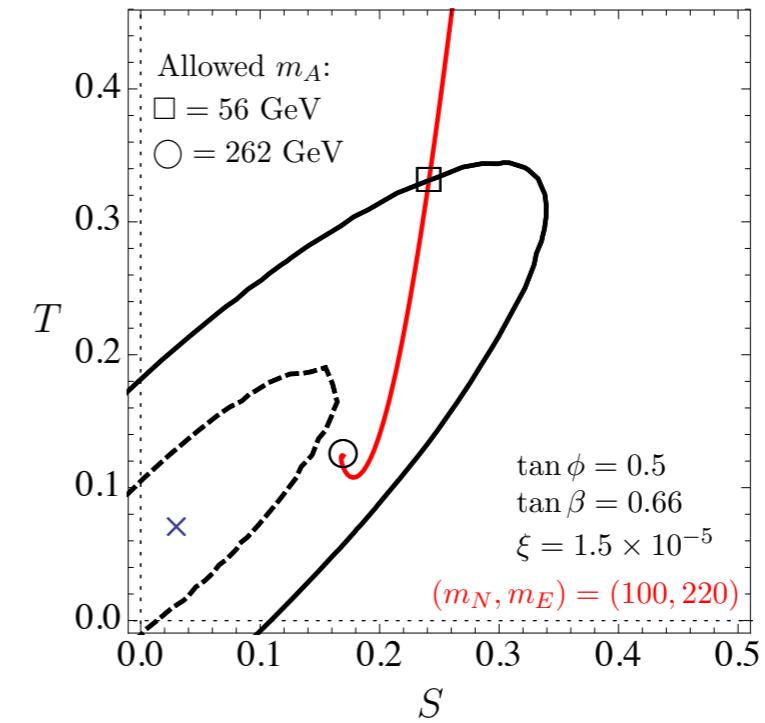
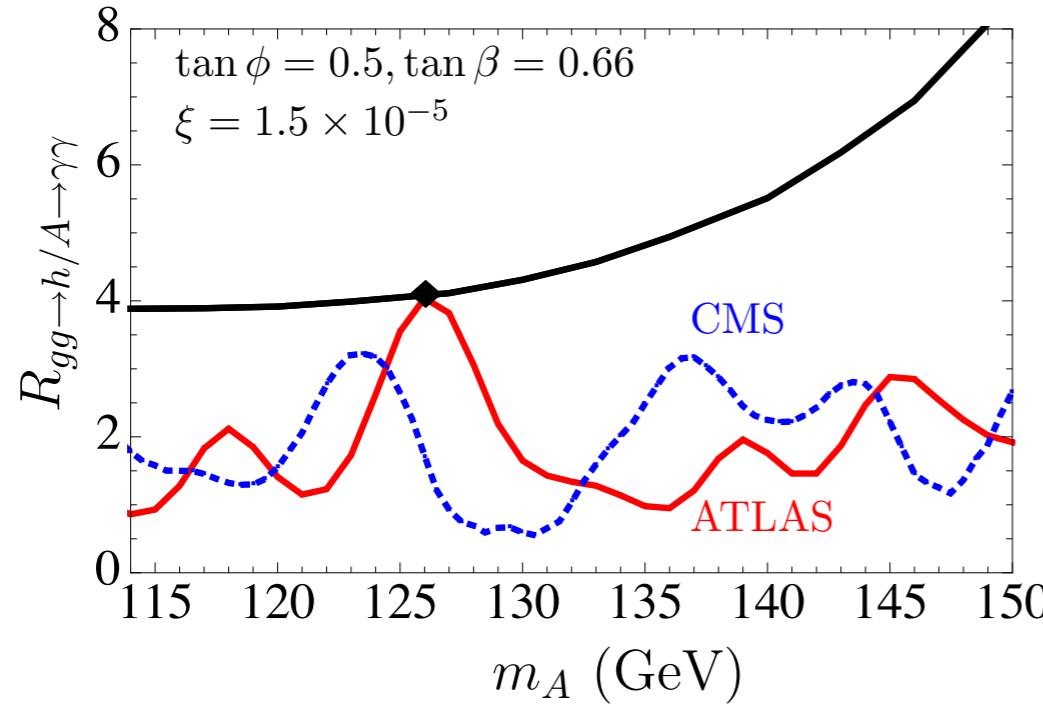
$$v_{\text{TC}}^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$



$$7 \text{ TeV} \leq \Lambda \leq 100 \text{ TeV}$$

$$R_b : \Lambda > 20 \text{ TeV}$$

Maybe the LHC signal is due to a light pseudoscalar?



Light CP-even higgs is also possible with full three doublet mixing.

Conclusions

Technicolor is viable, but needs to be extended.

ETC,

BosonicTC, (SUSY-TC),

topColor, top-seesaw,...

Intriguing and accessible connections:

new non-TC matter fields.

generations,

Origin of some/all fermion masses

LHC should be able to shed some light on some of these issues